Demographic Information

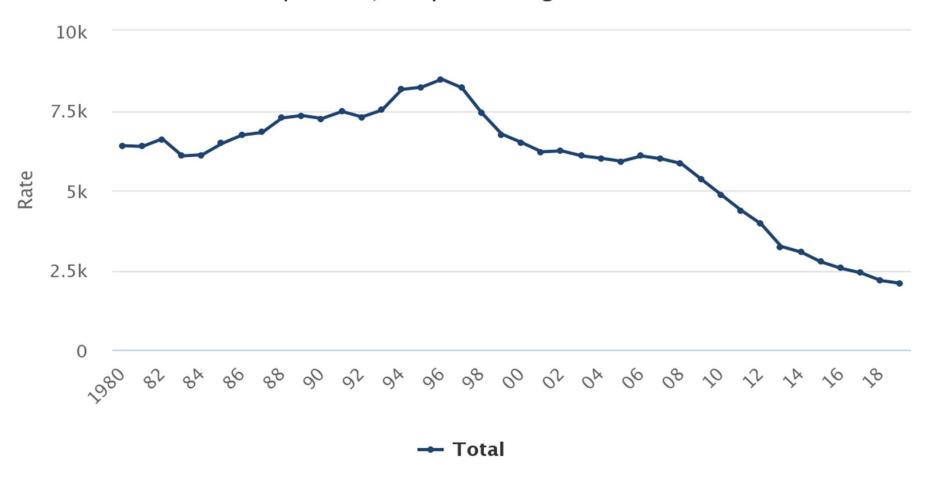
Created by Bellarmine University Students

Riley Goff, Hailee Gerth, Adriana Mulet-Miranda, Braden Heuglin, and Mallery Marshall

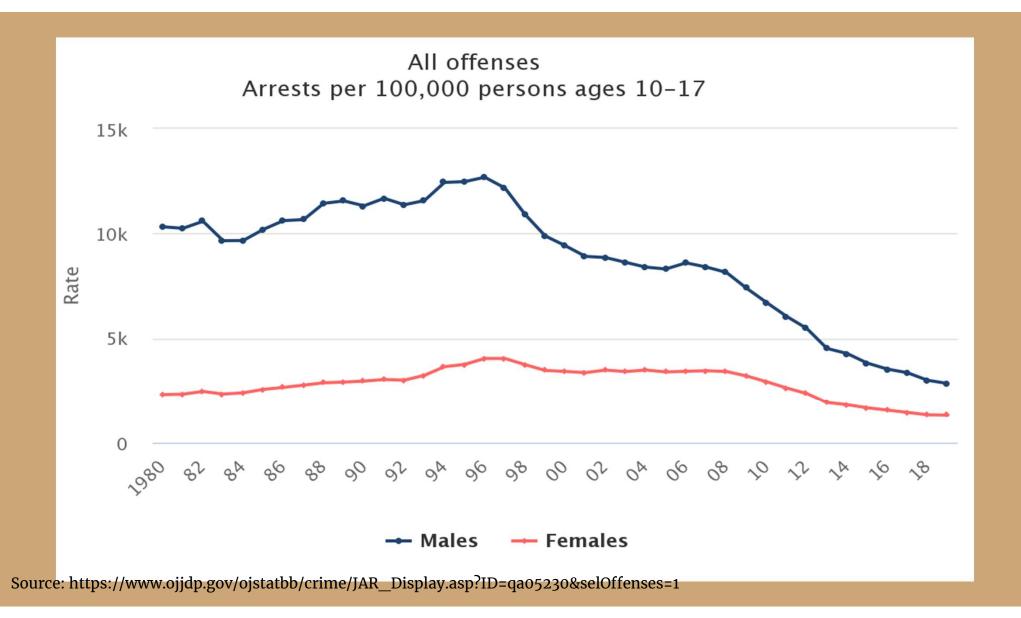
Juvenile Arrest Rate Trends in the U.S.

Note: For all charts in this section, rates are arrests of persons ages 10–17 per 100,000 persons ages 10–17 in the resident population. This data was taken from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Statistical Briefing Book.

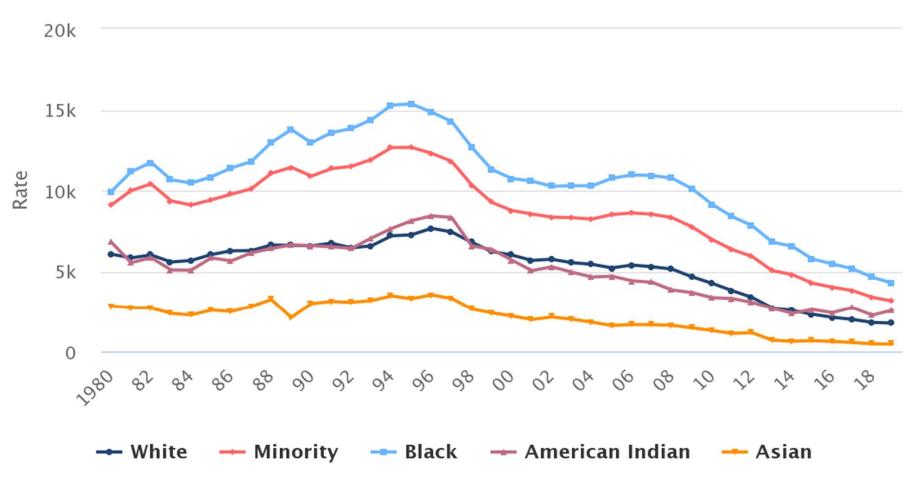
All offenses Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05200\&selOffenses=1\\$



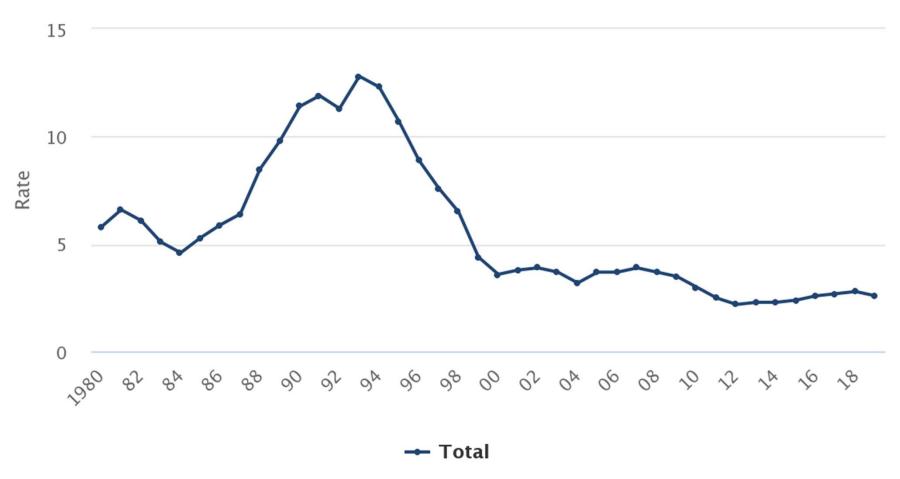
All offenses Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



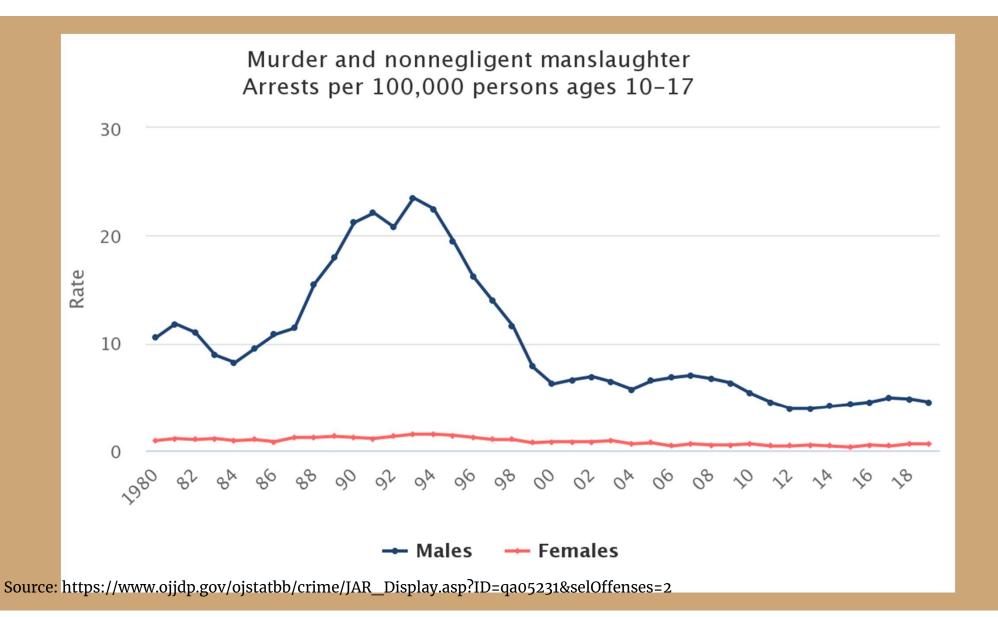
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Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

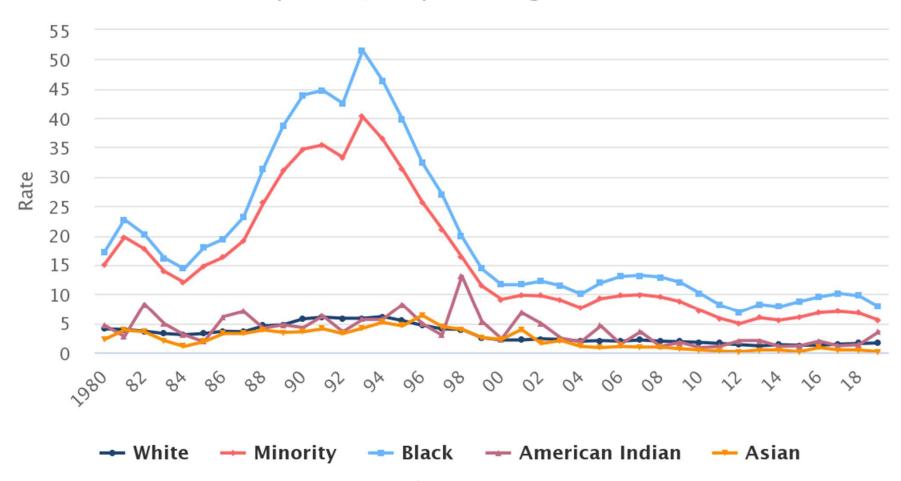
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05201\&selOffenses=2$



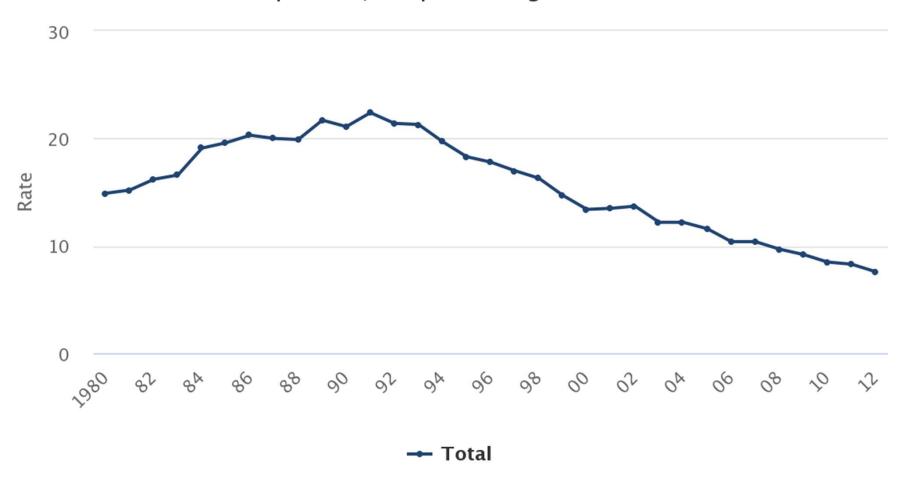
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



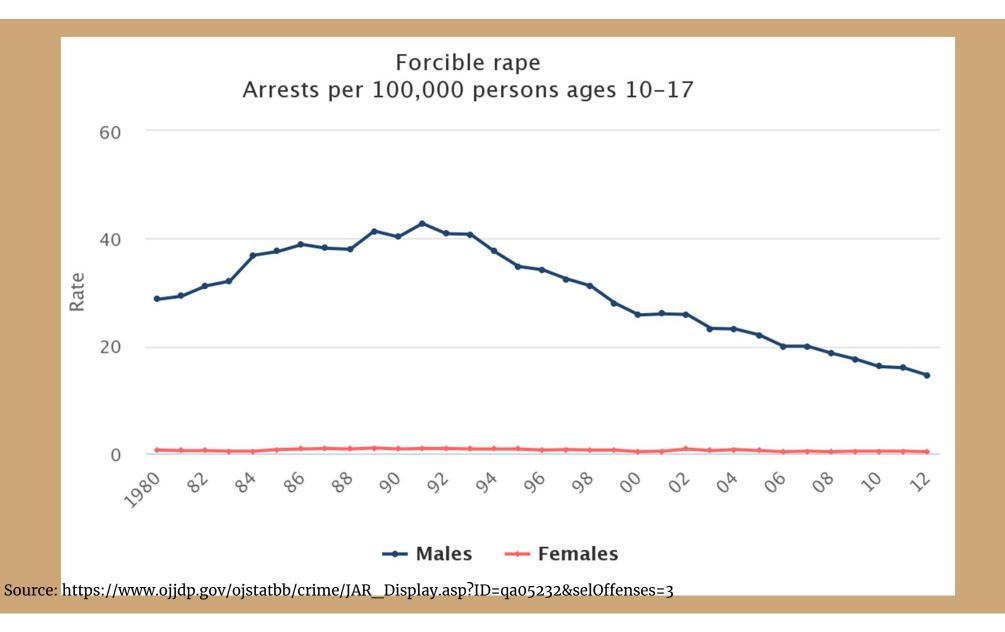
 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05261\&selOffenses=2$

Forcible Rape

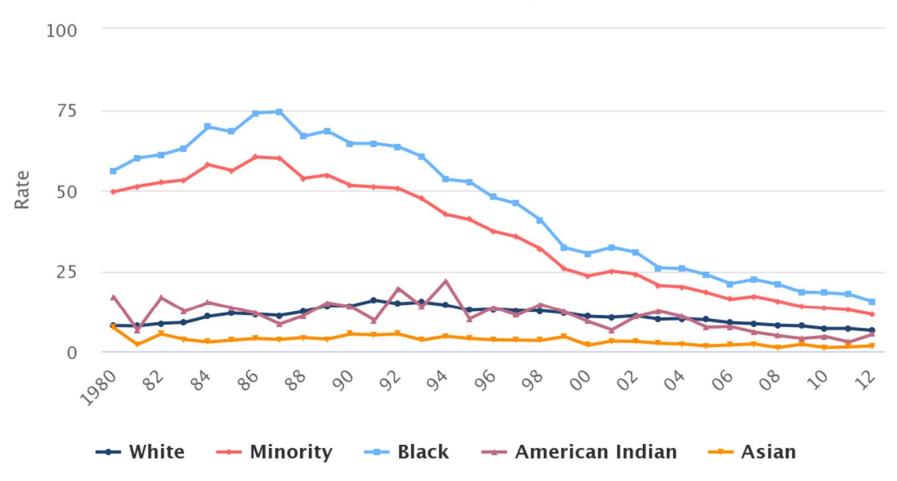
Forcible rape Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05202\&selOffenses=3$



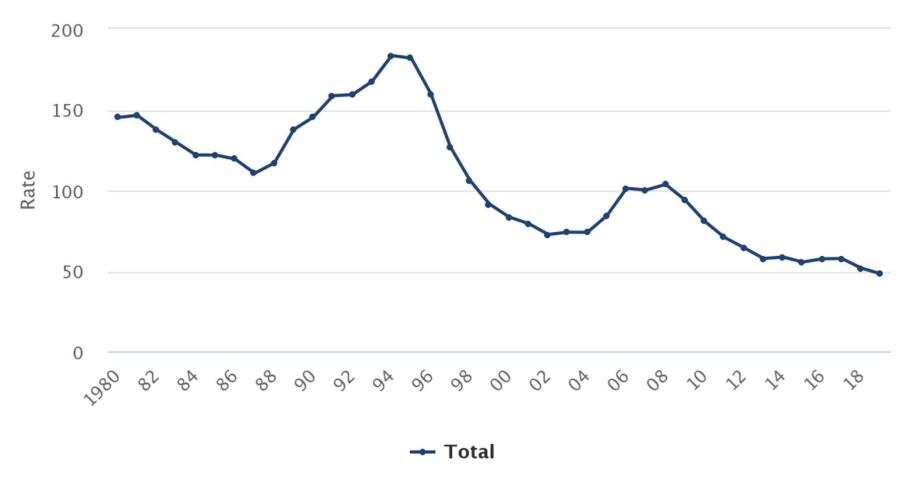
Forcible rape Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



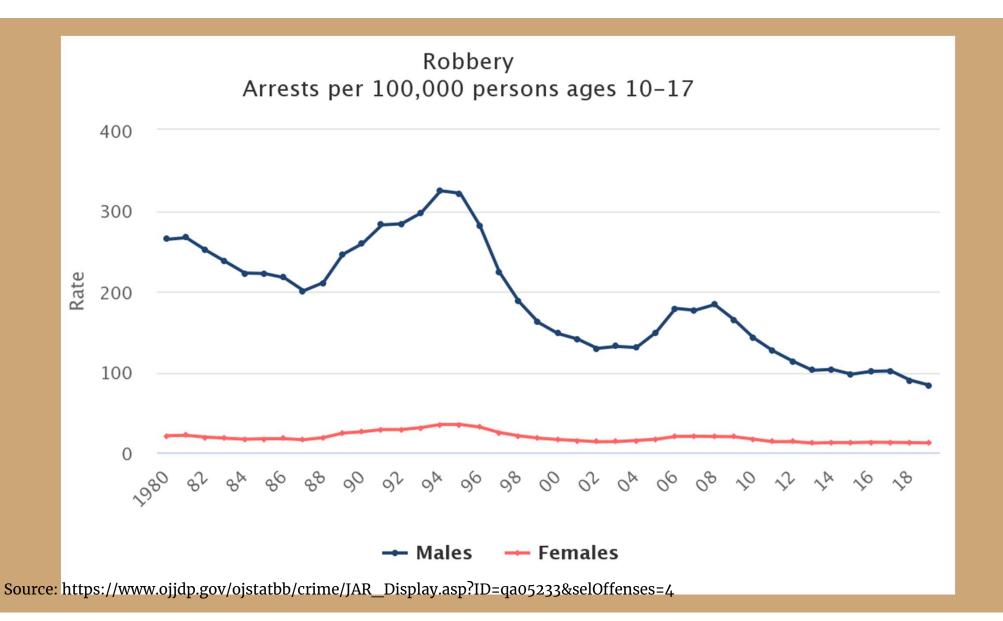
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Robbery

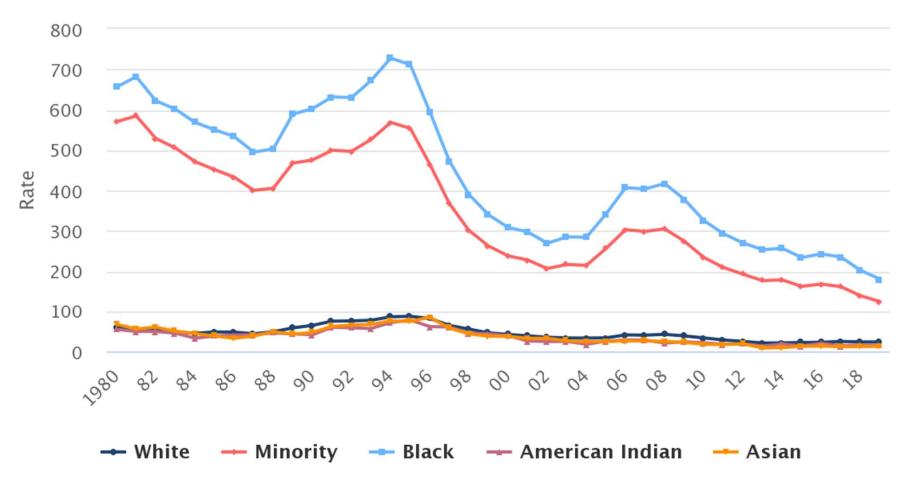
Robbery Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05203\&selOffenses=4$



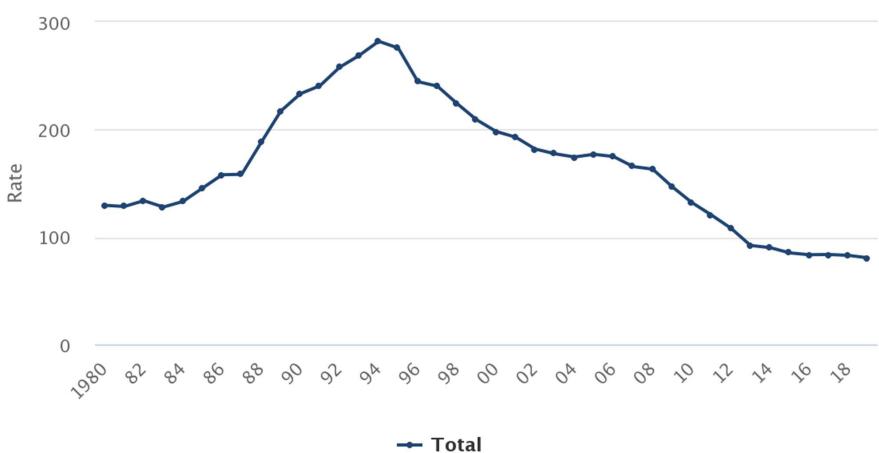
Robbery Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



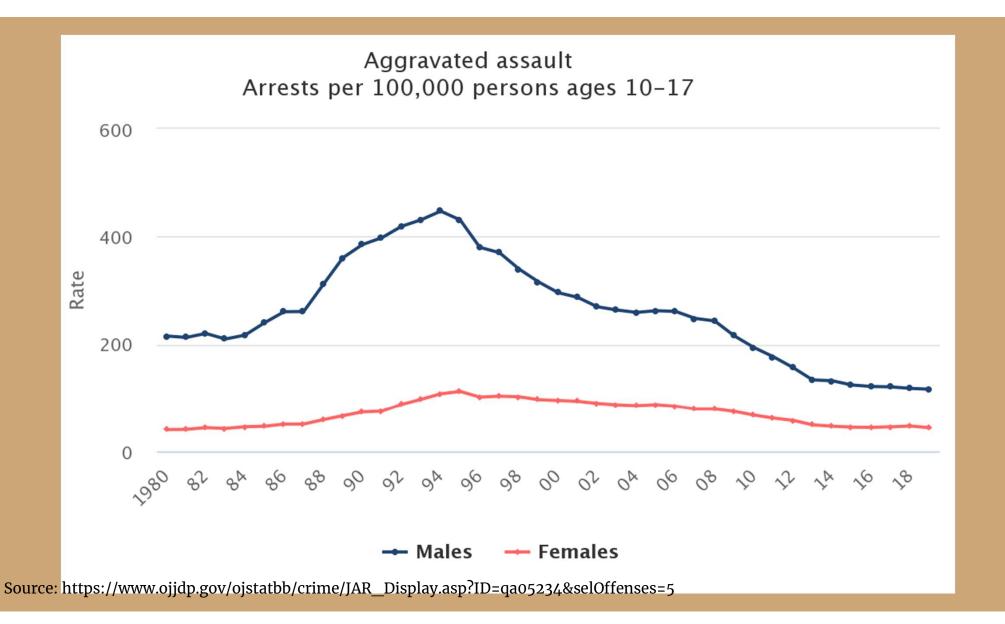
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Aggravated Assault

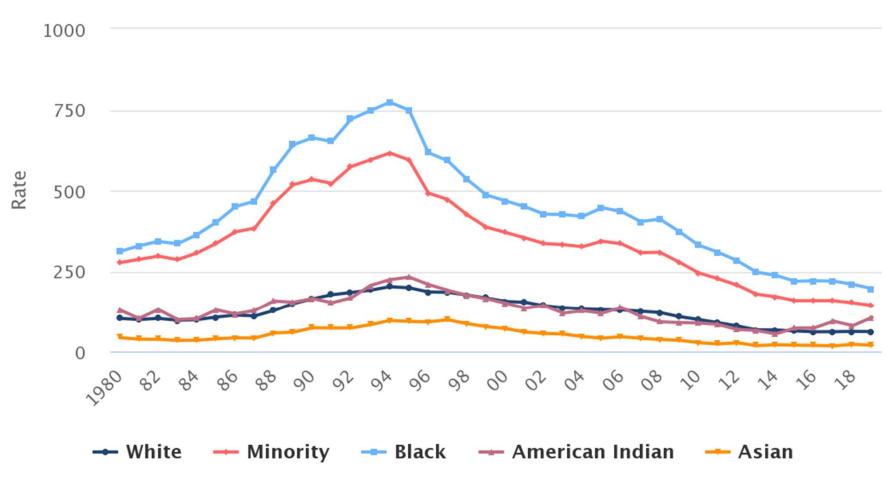
Aggravated assault Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05204\&selOffenses=5$



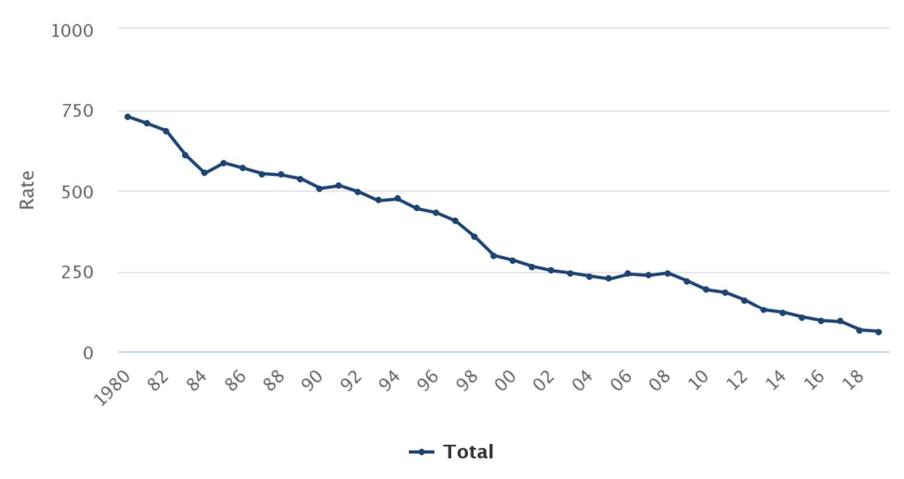
Aggravated assault Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



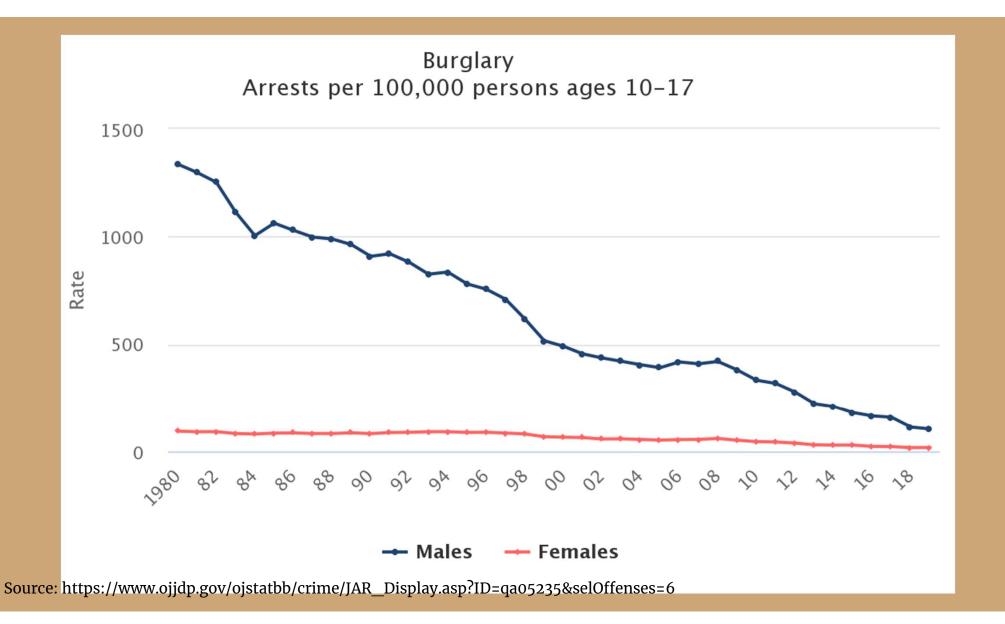
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Burglary

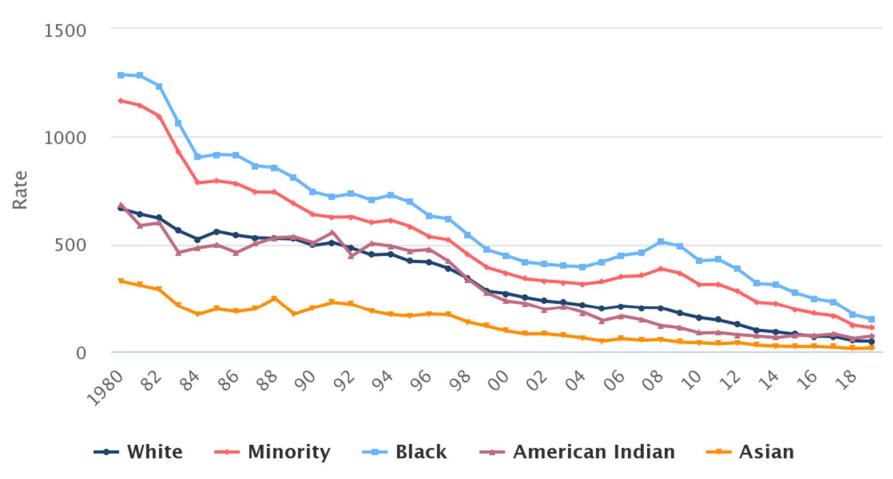
Burglary Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05205\&selOffenses=6$



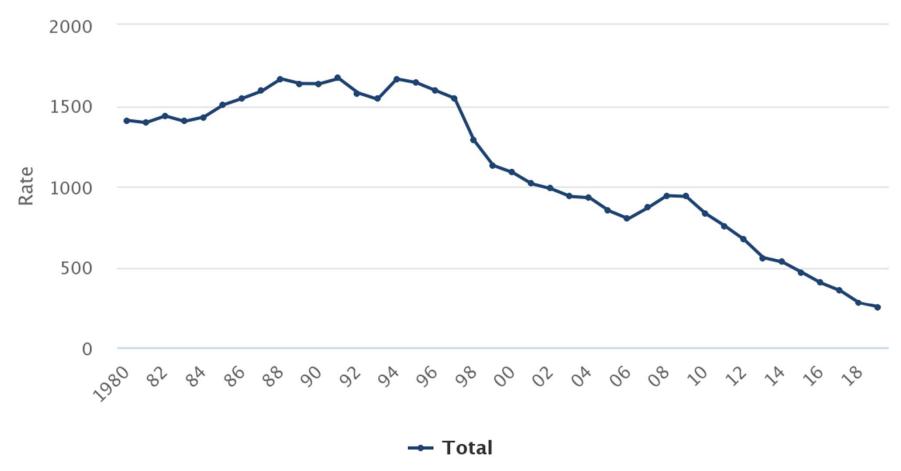
Burglary Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



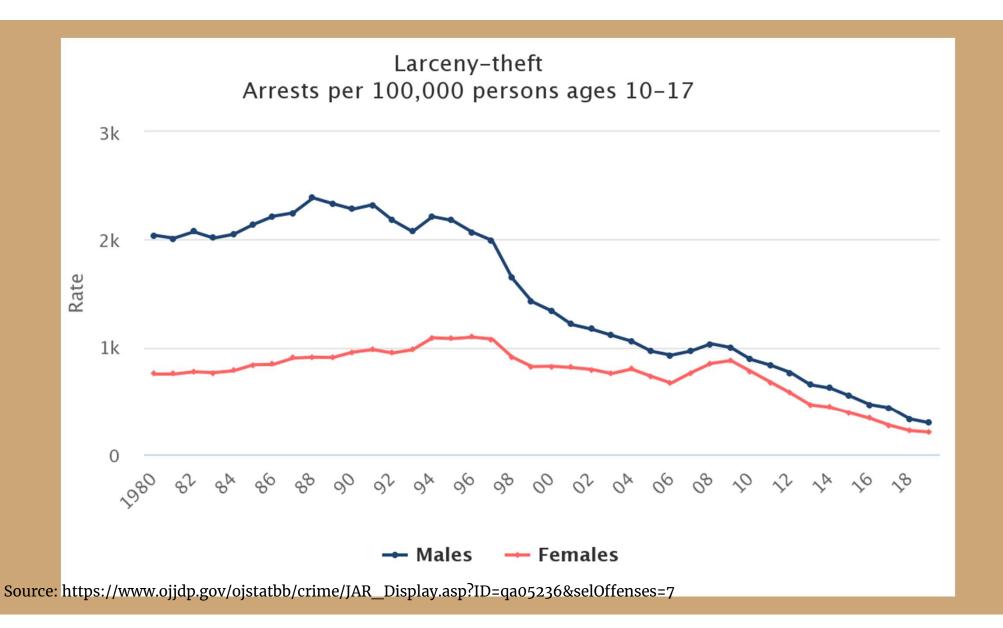
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Larceny-Theft

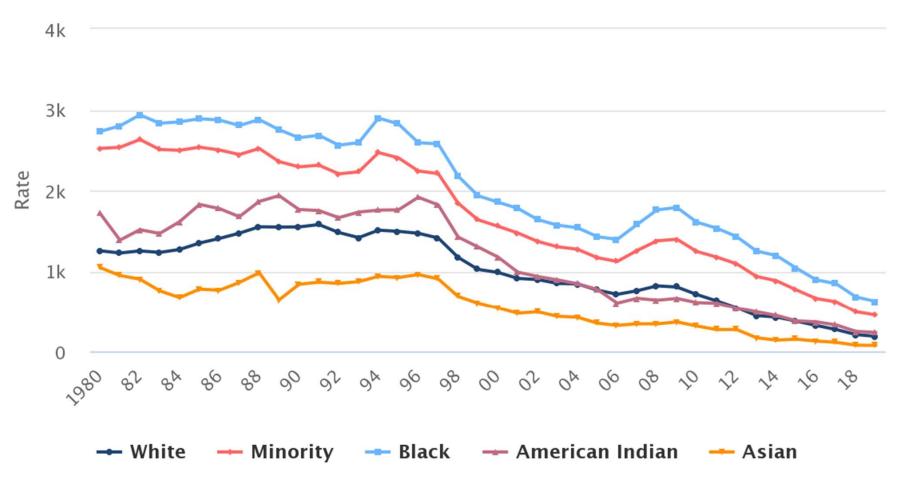
Larceny-theft Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05206\&selOffenses=7$



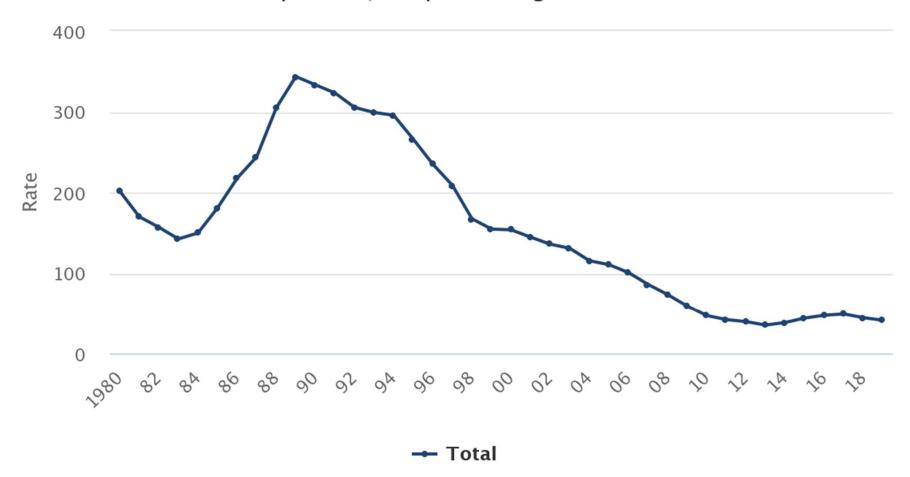
Larceny-theft Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



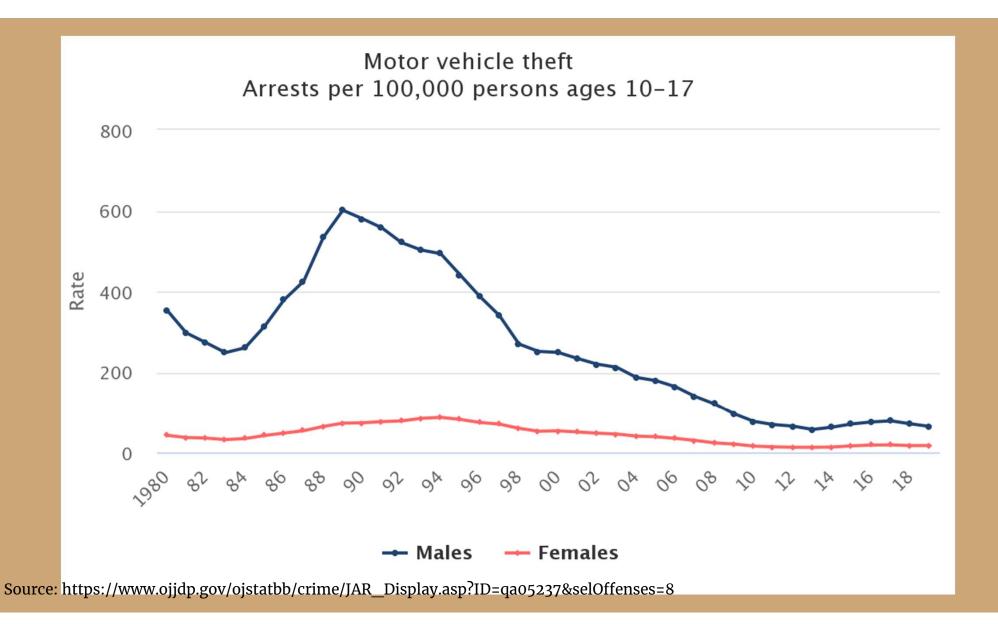
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Motor Vehicle Theft

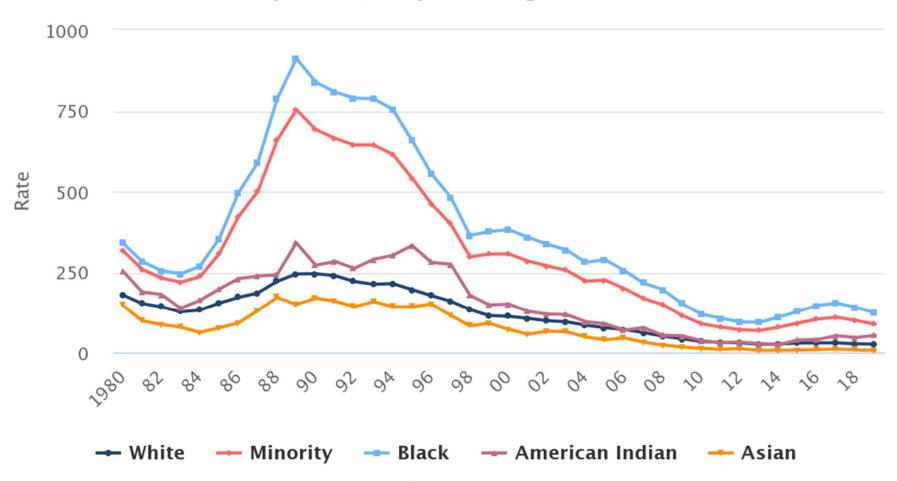
Motor vehicle theft Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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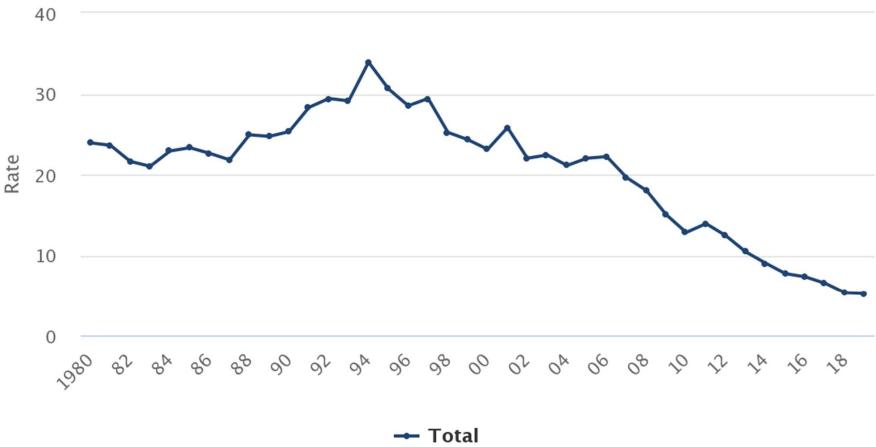
Motor vehicle theft Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



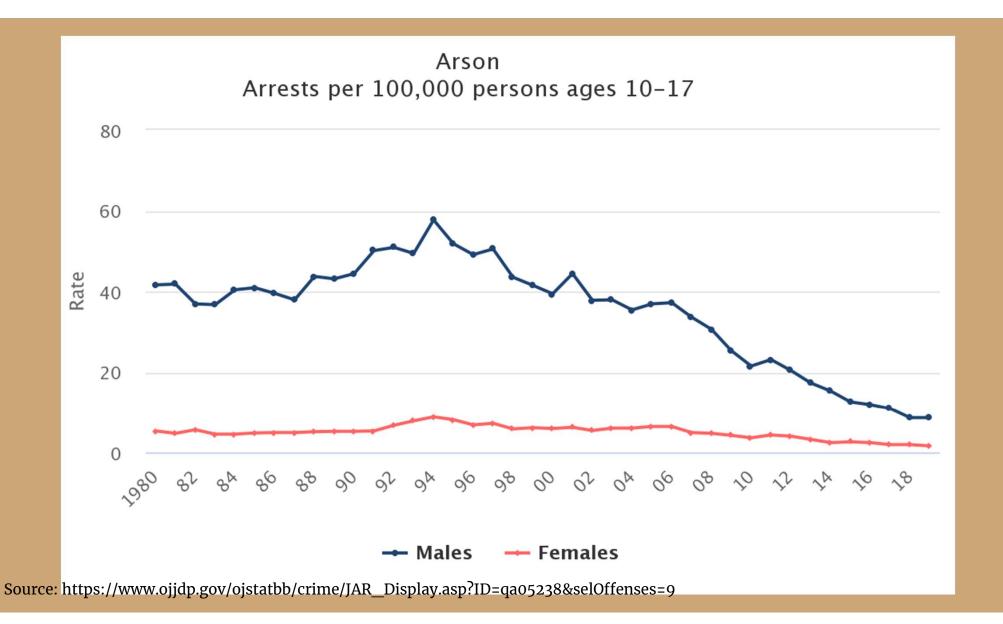
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Arson

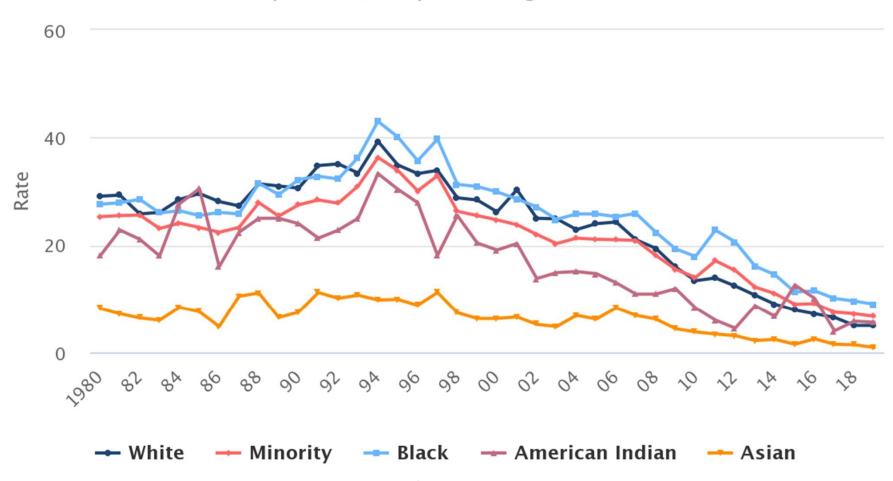
Arson Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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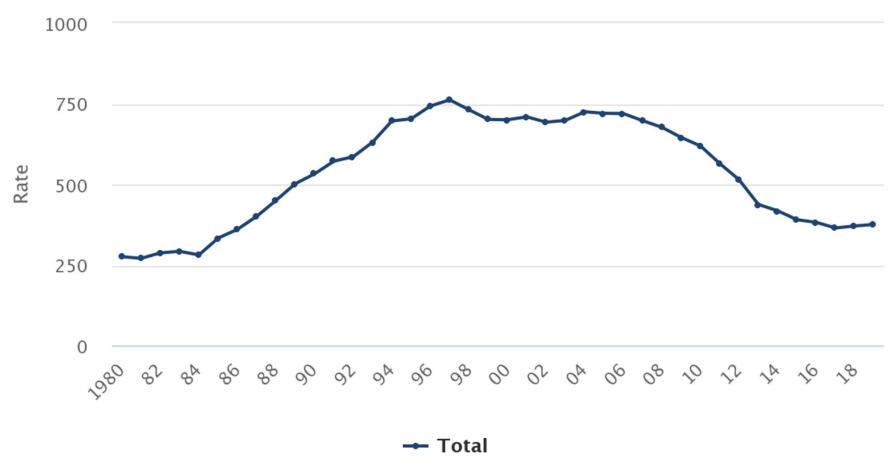
Arson Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



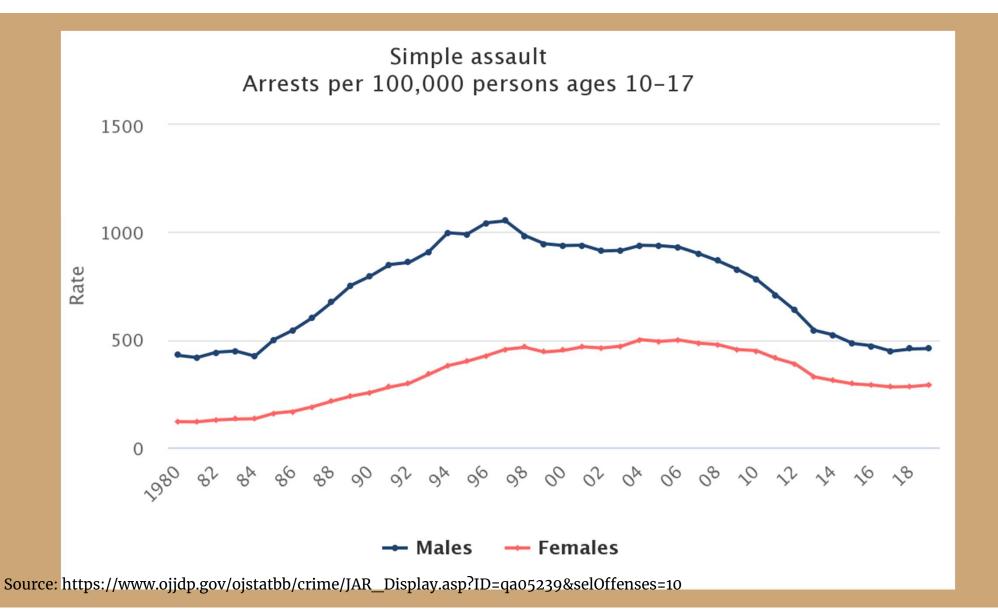
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Simple Assault

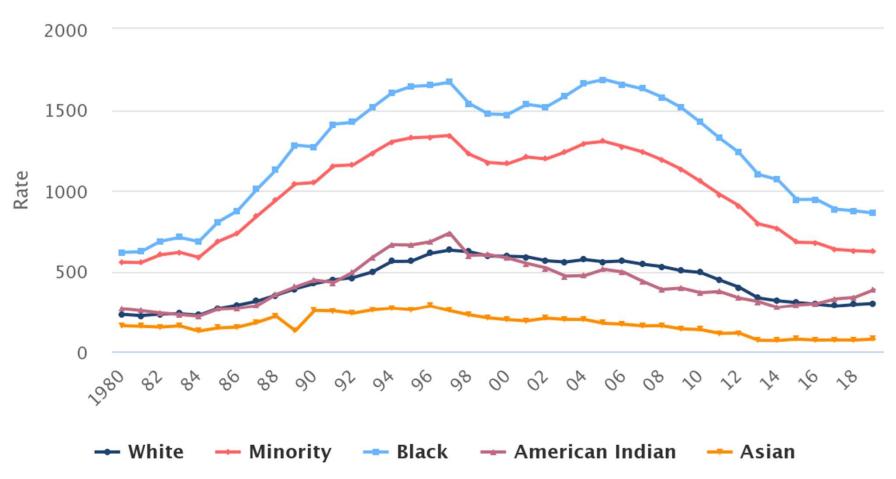
Simple assault Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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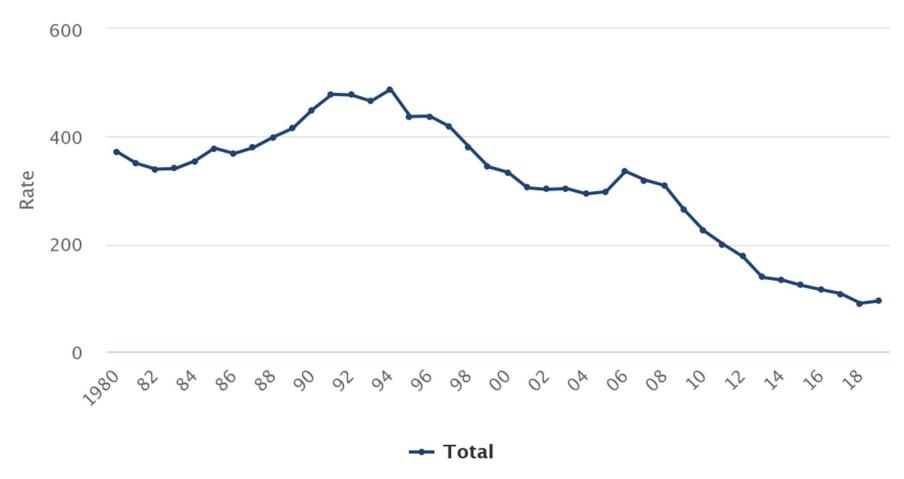
Simple assault Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



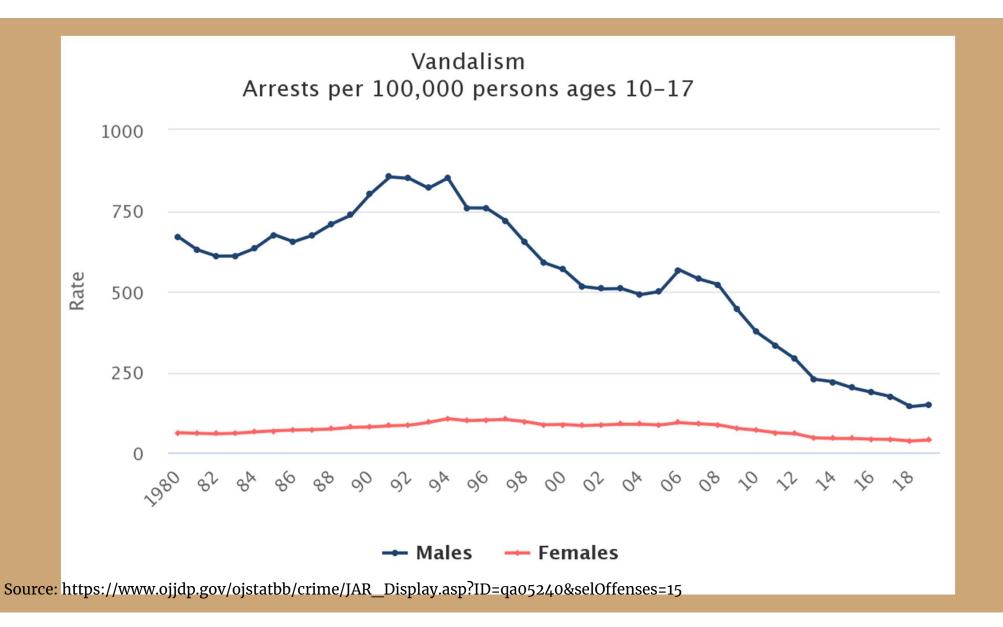
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Vandalism

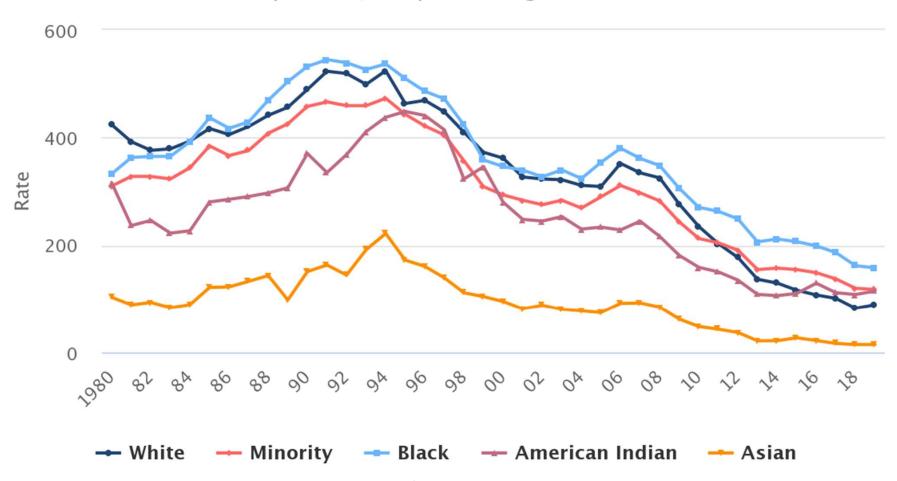
Vandalism Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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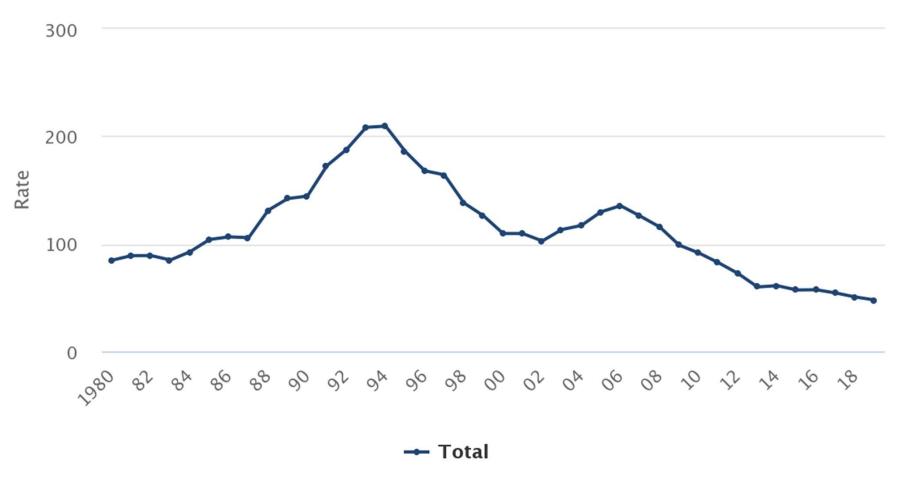
Vandalism Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



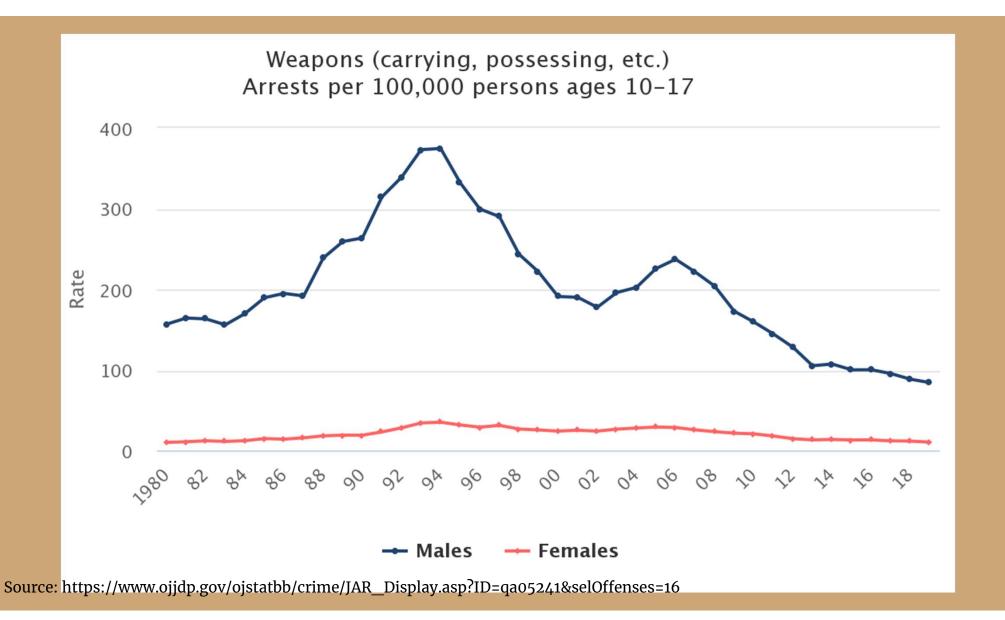
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Weapons

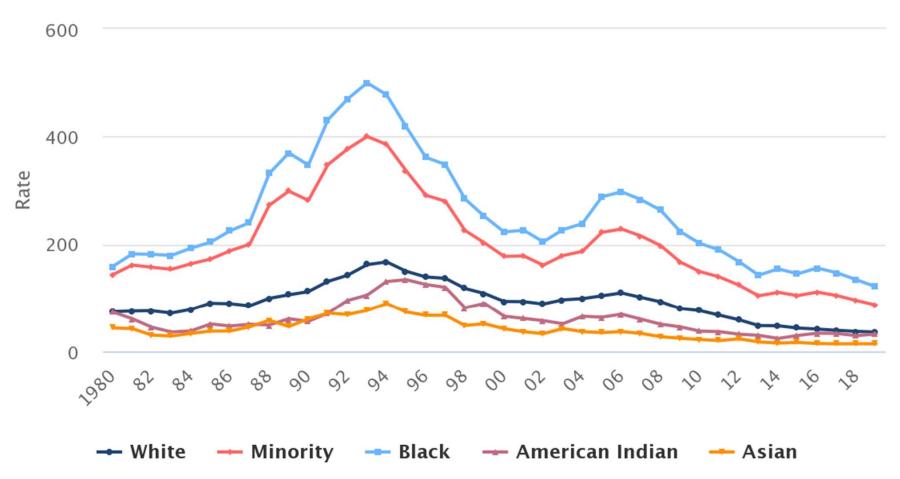
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.) Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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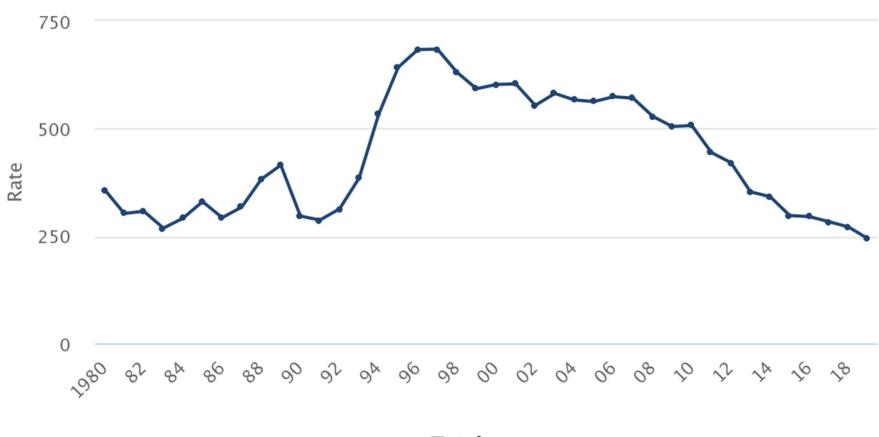
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.) Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05271&selOffenses=16

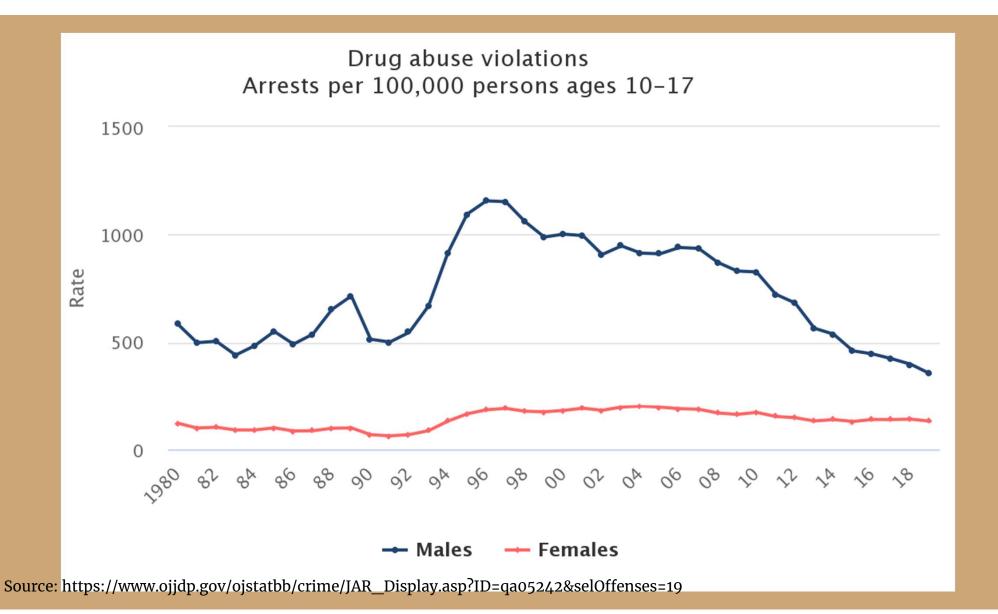
Drug Abuse Violations

Drug abuse violations Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17

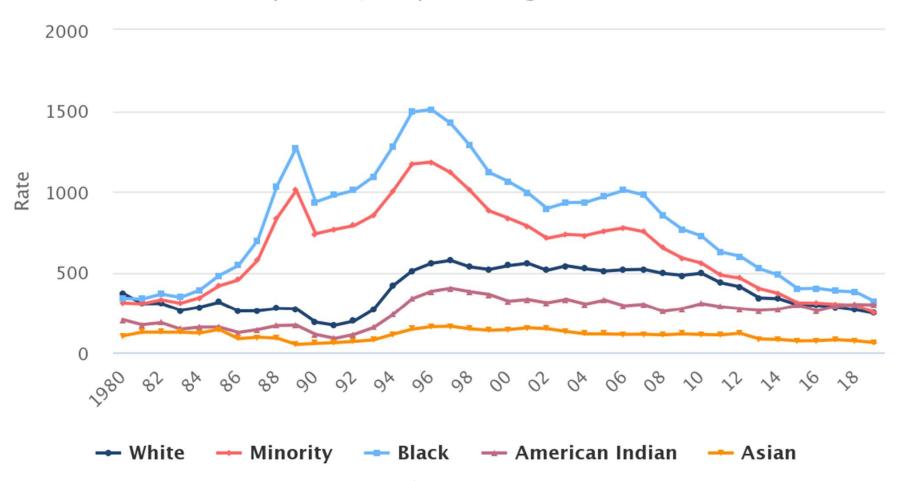


→ Total

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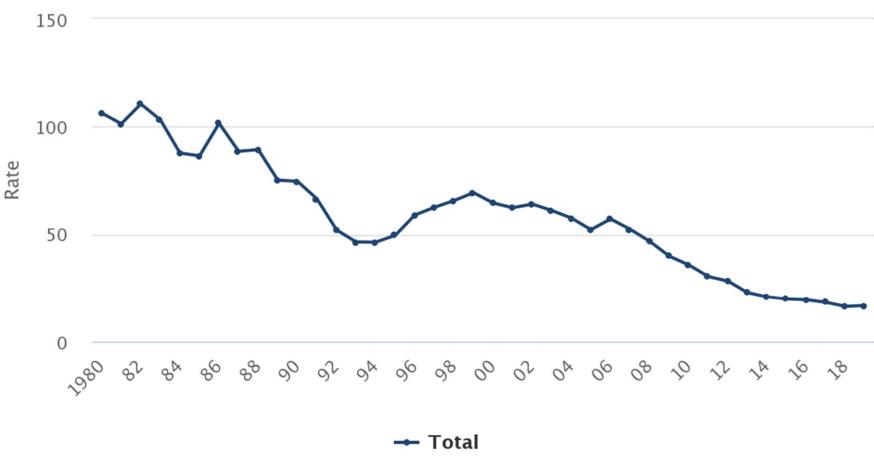
Drug abuse violations Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



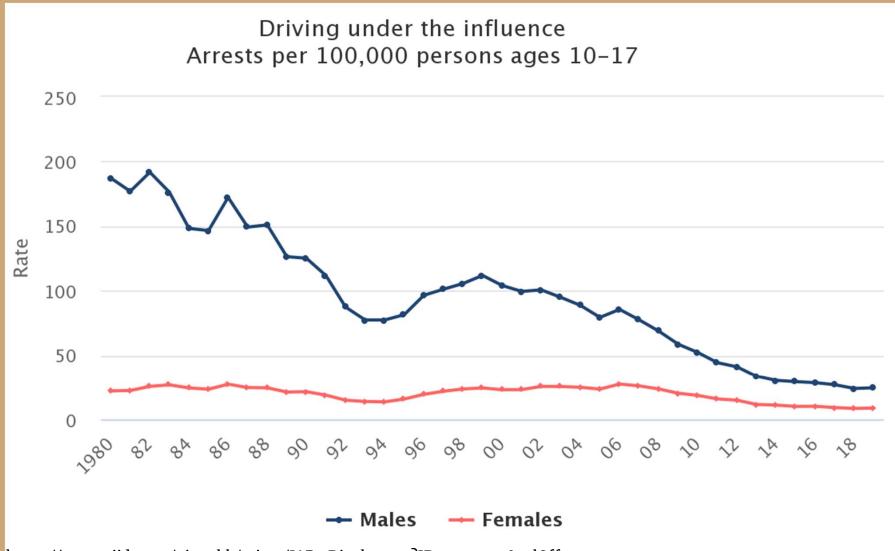
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Driving Under the Influence

Driving under the influence Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17

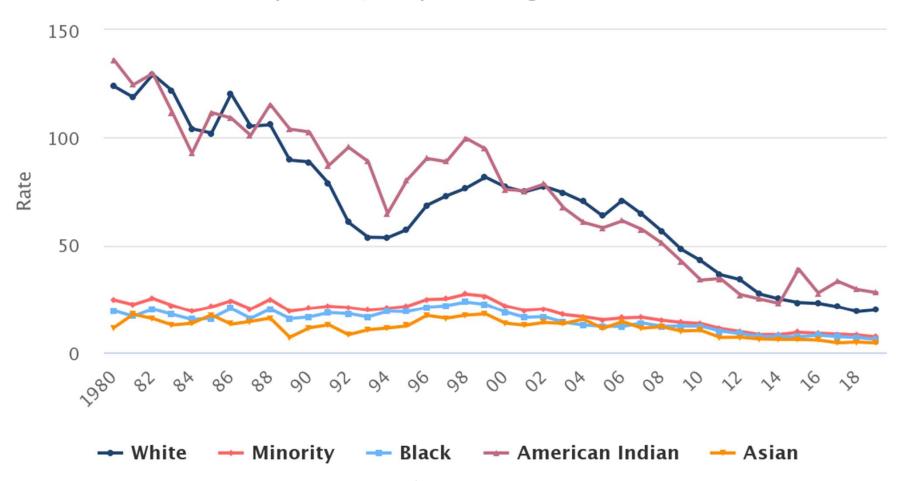


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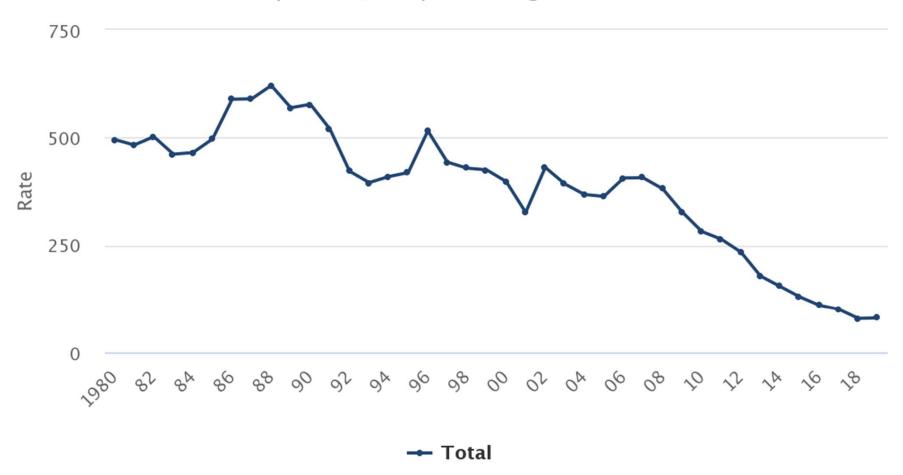
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Driving under the influence Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



Liquor Laws

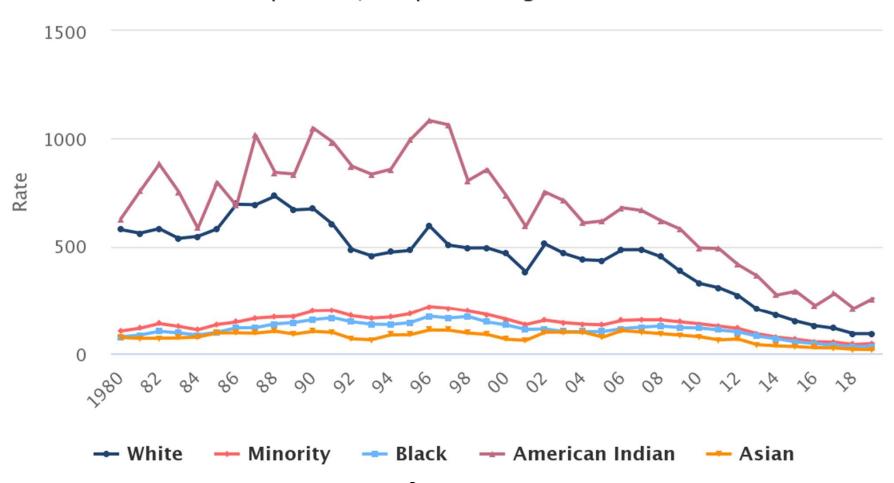
Liquor laws Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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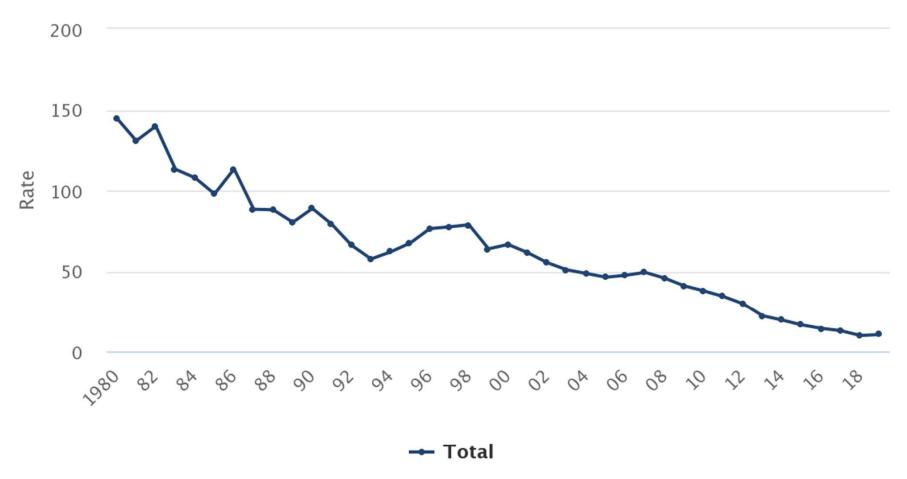
Liquor laws Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



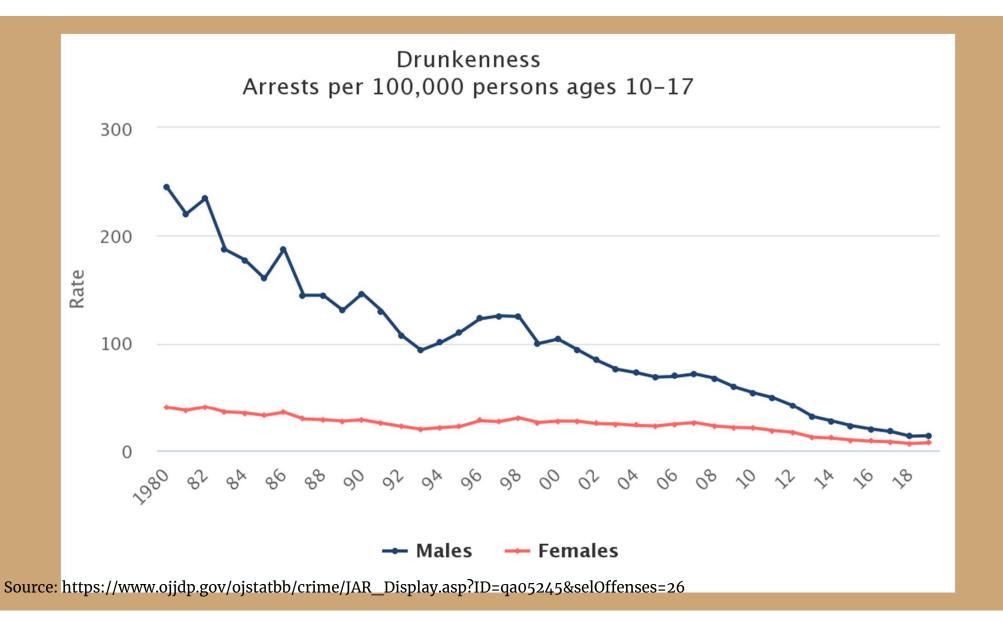
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Drunkenness

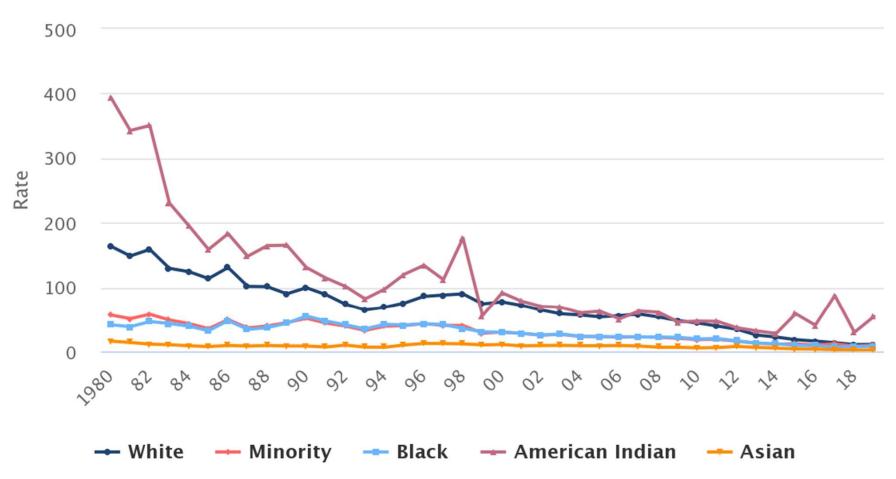
Drunkenness Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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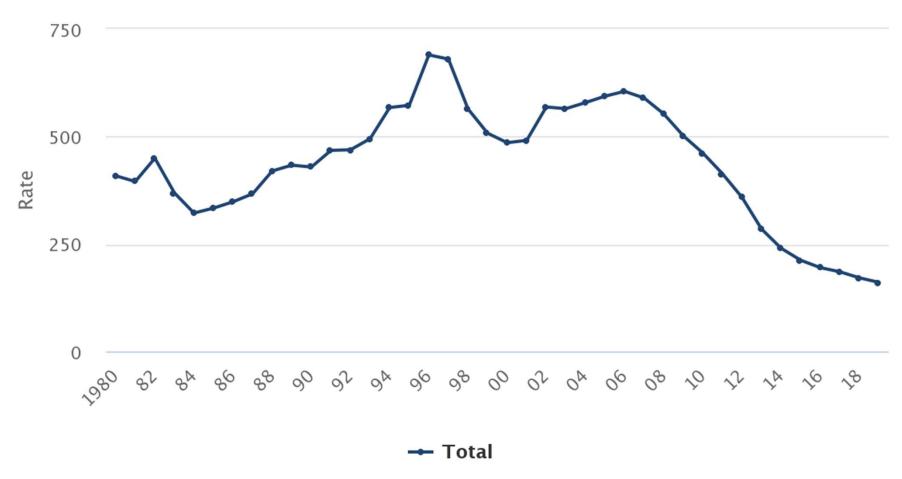
Drunkenness Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



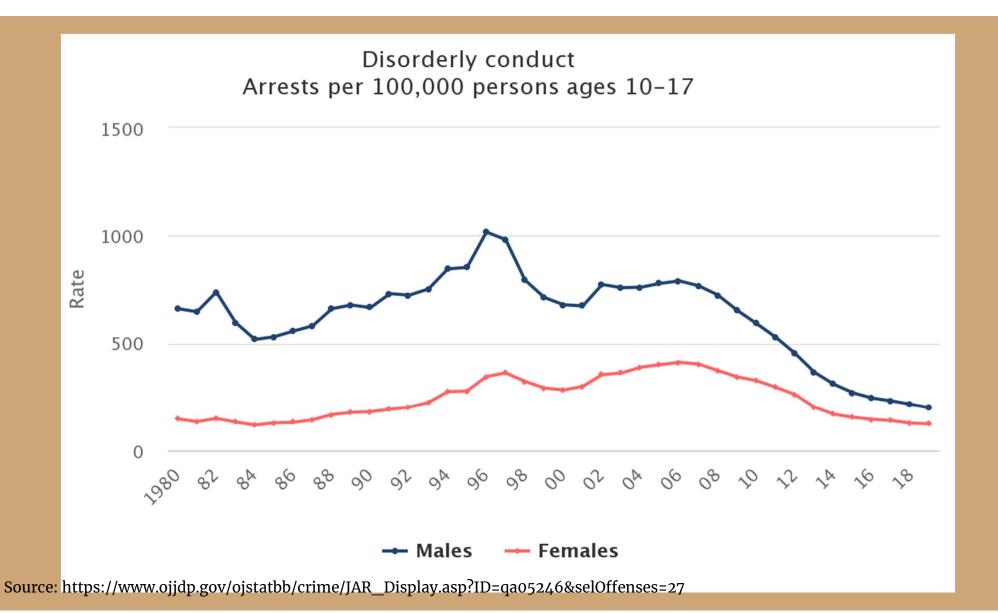
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Disorderly Conduct

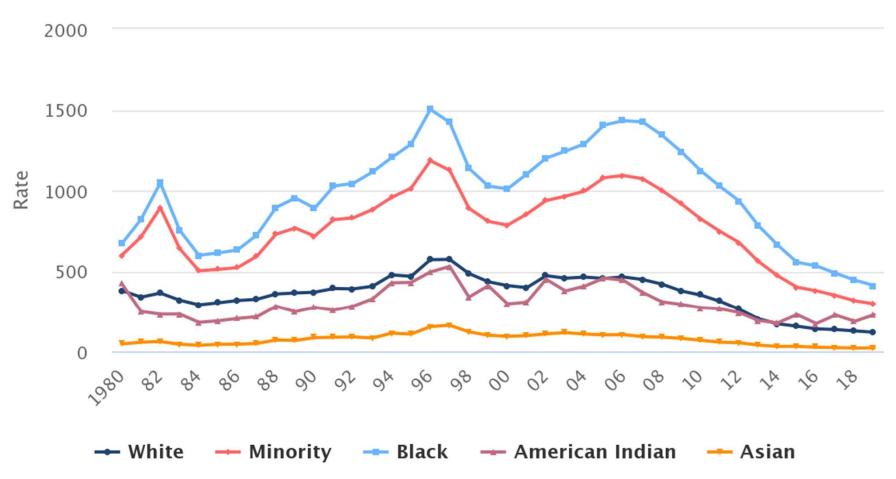
Disorderly conduct Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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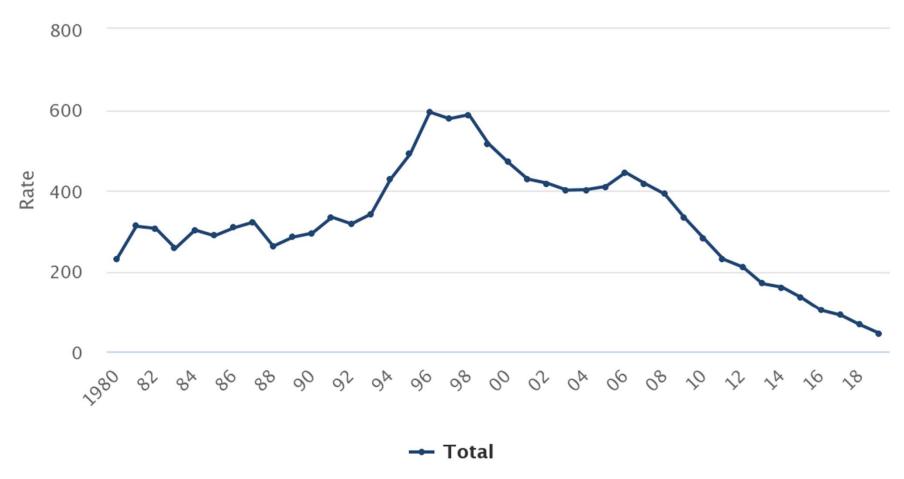
Disorderly conduct Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



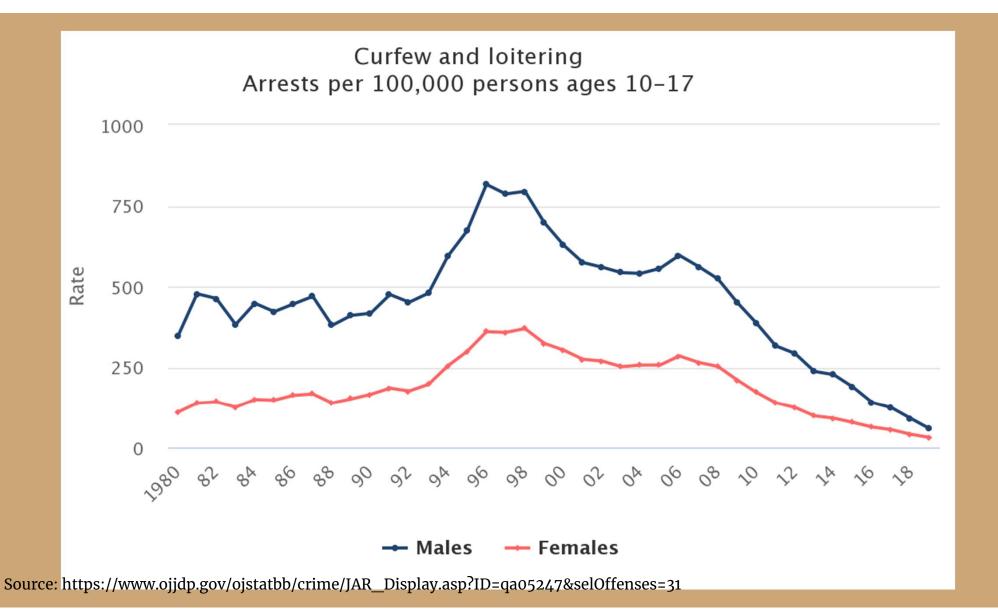
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Curfew and Loitering

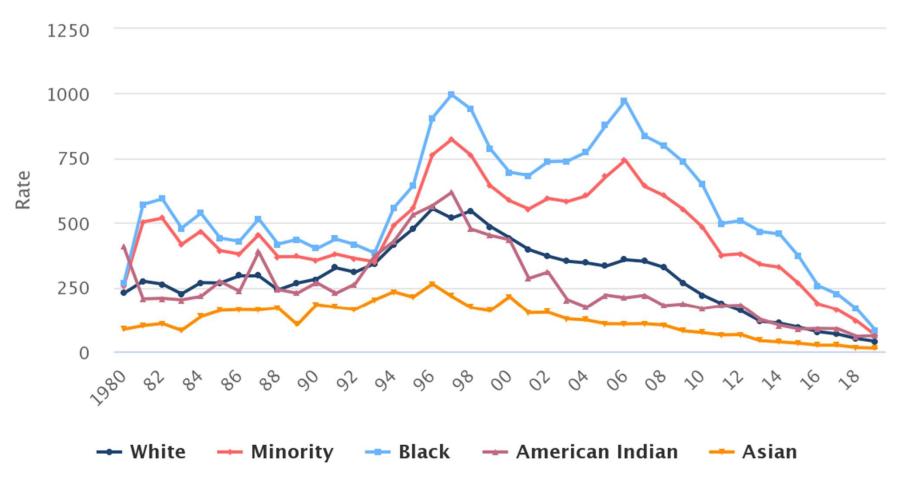
Curfew and loitering Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



 $Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qao5217\&selOffenses=31\\$



Curfew and loitering Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17

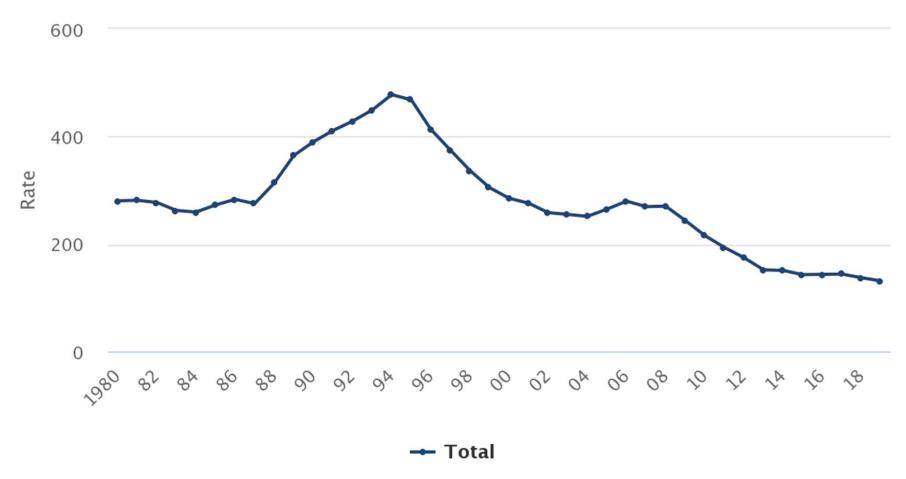


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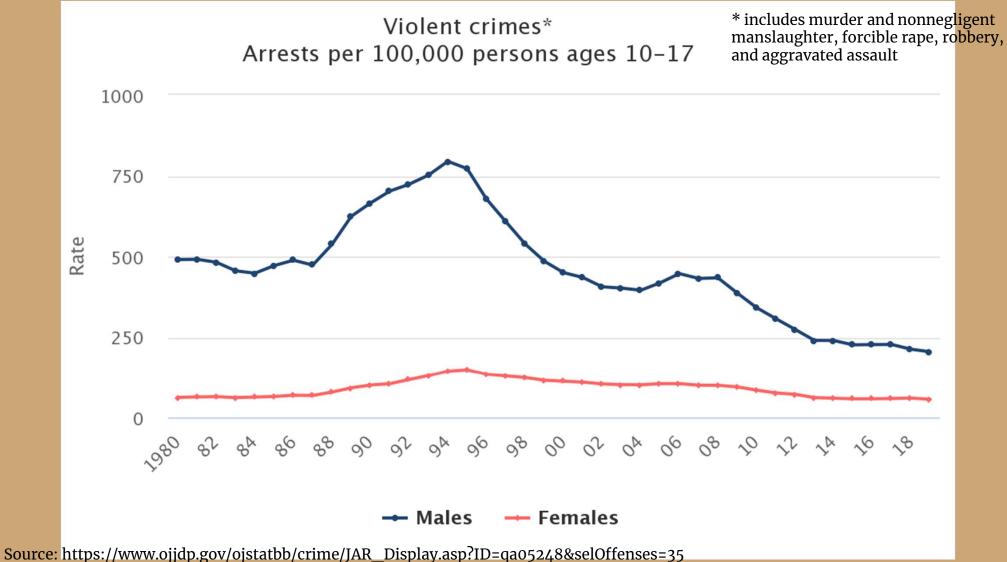
Violent Crimes

Violent crimes* Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17

* includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

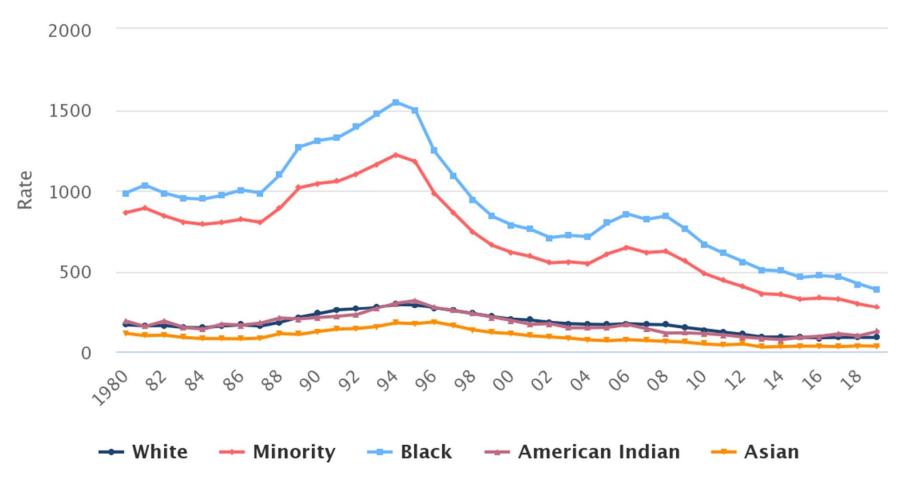


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Violent crimes* Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17

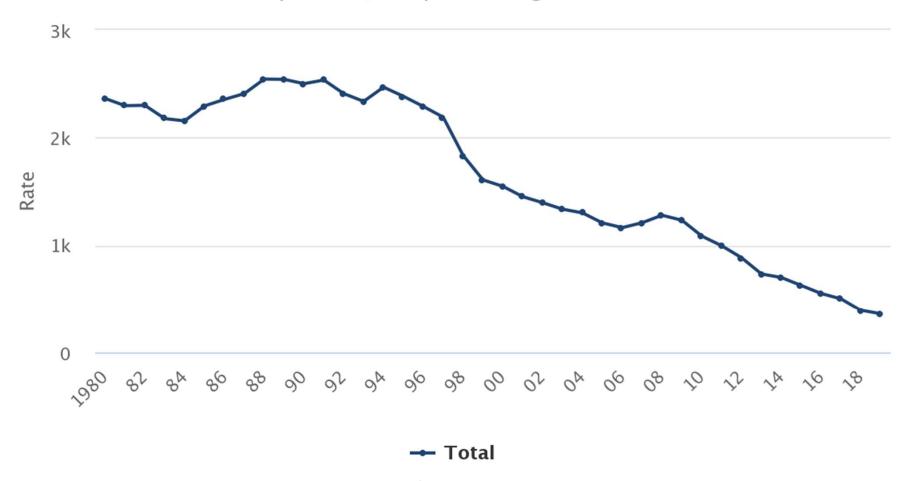
* includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault



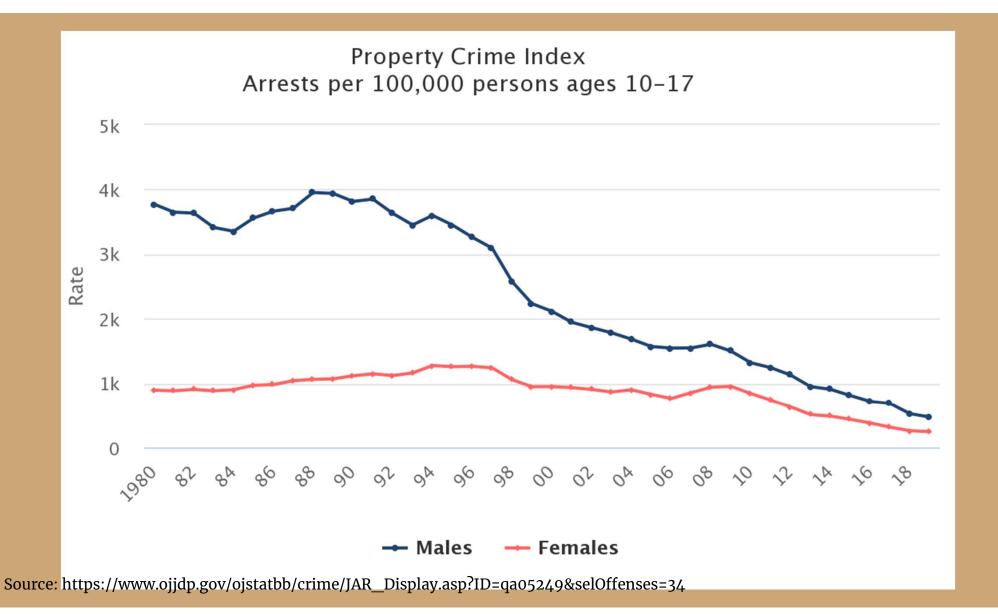
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Property Crime Index

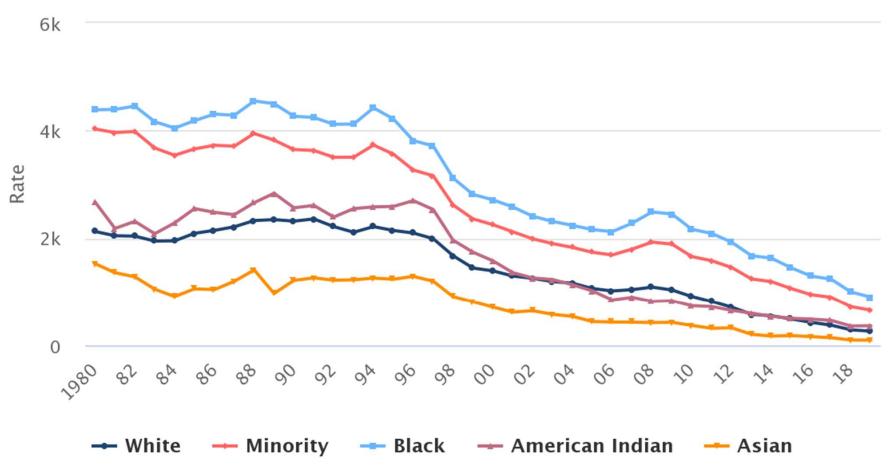
Property Crime Index Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17



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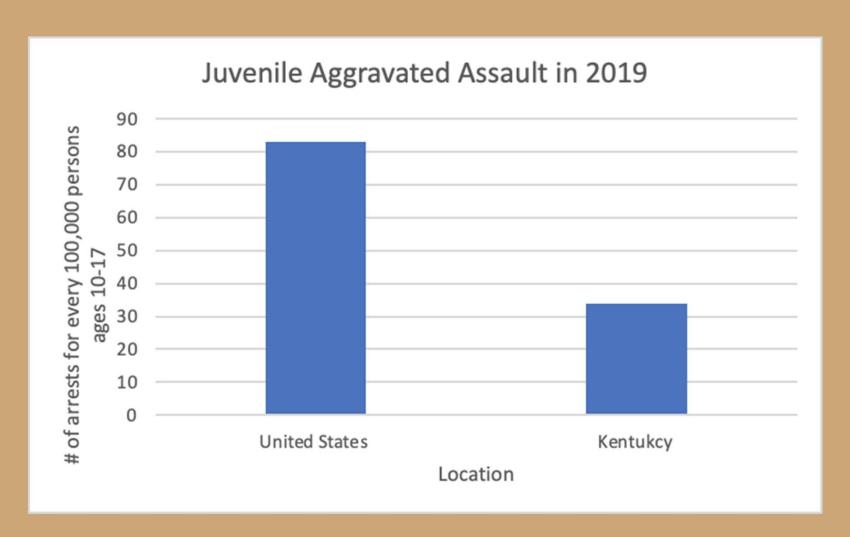


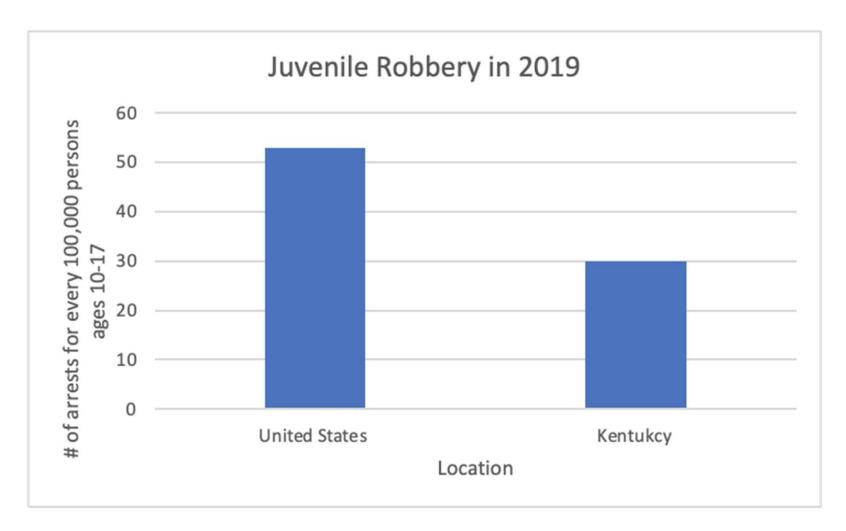
Property Crime Index Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10-17

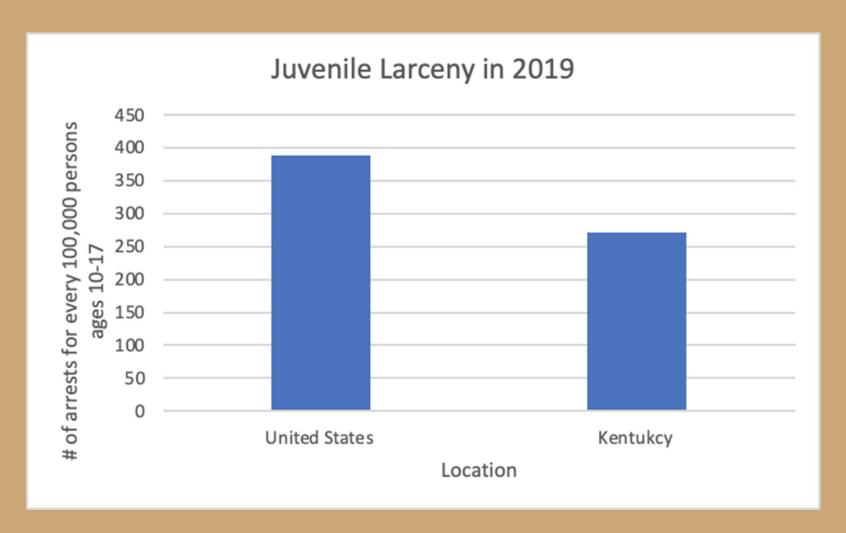


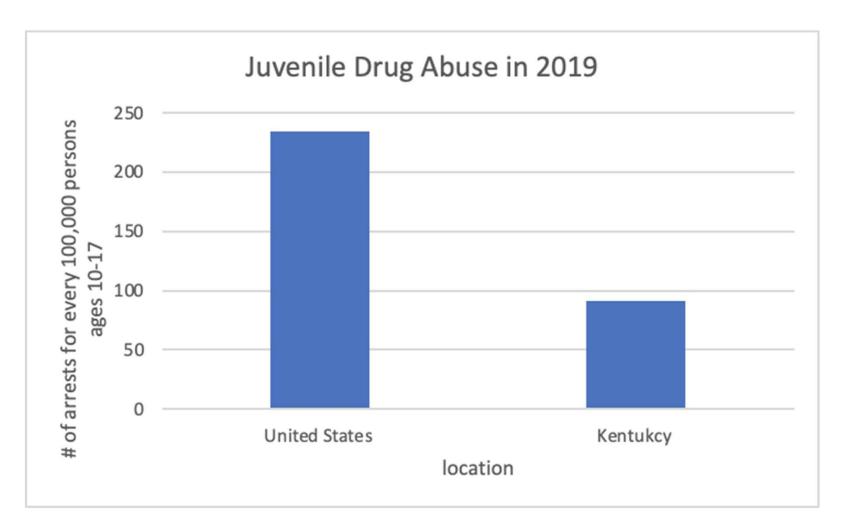
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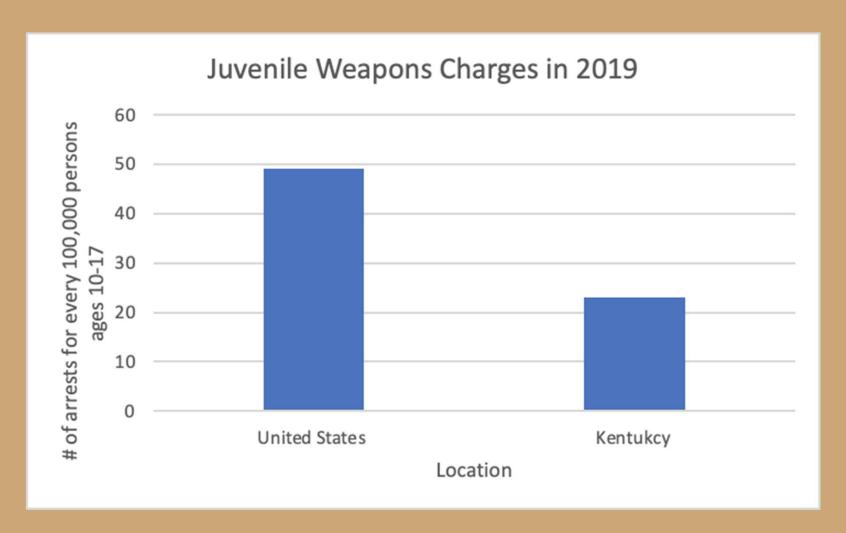
Juvenile Arrest Rates in Kentucky Compared to the U.S.



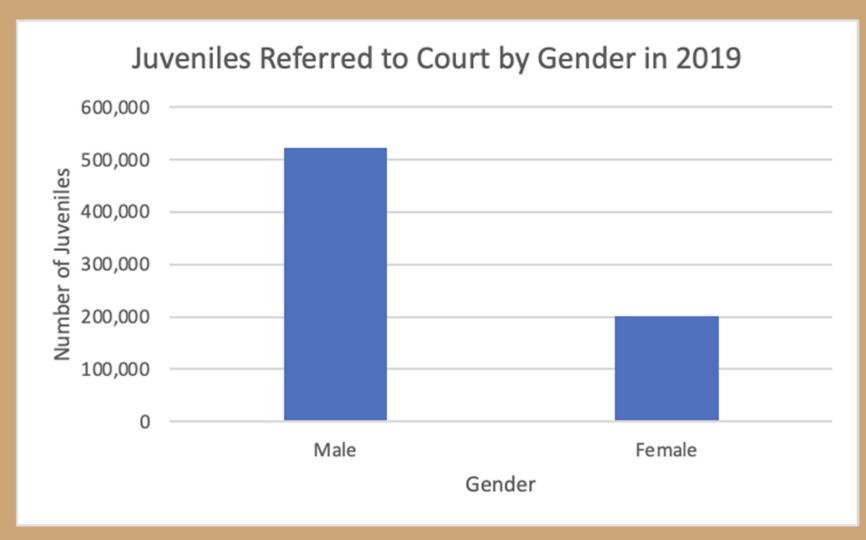


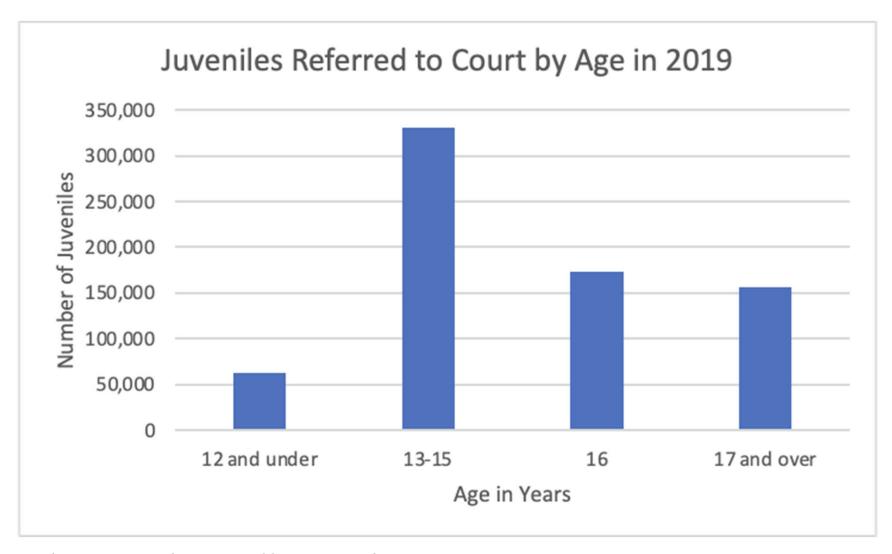


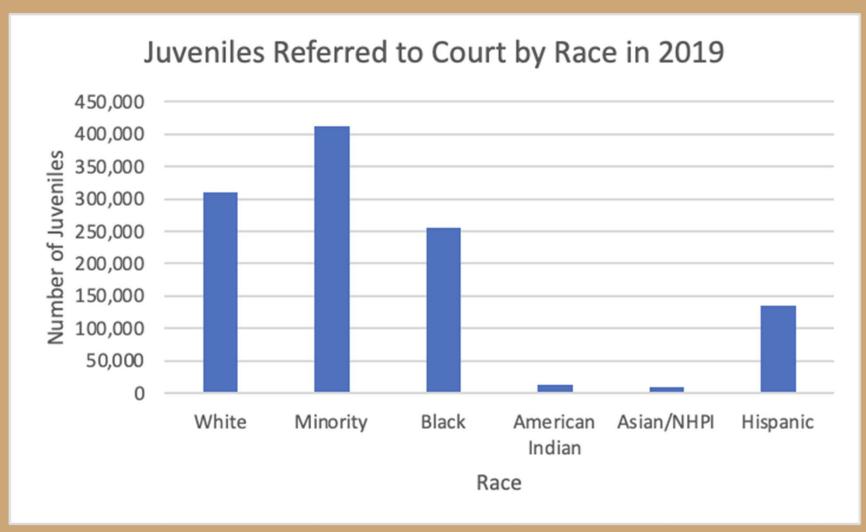


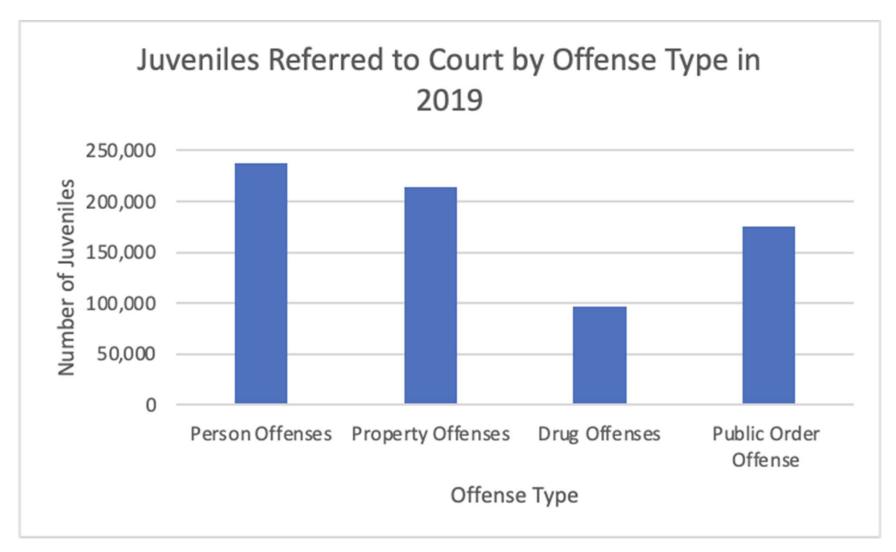


Juveniles Referred to Court in the US in 2019







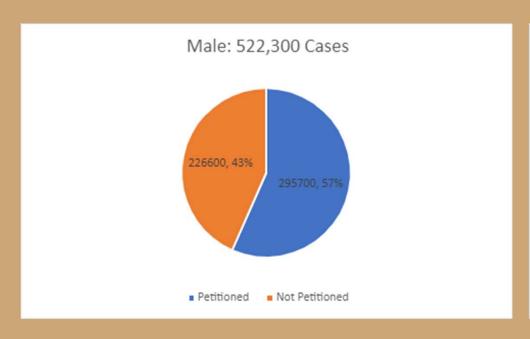


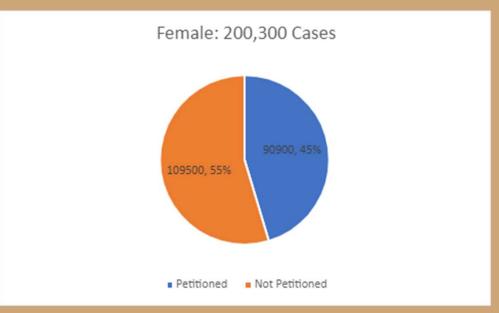
Juvenile Cases Petitioned/Not Petitioned In 2019

What does it mean to be petitioned?

- Cases are first screened to determine how they should be handled in the court.
- A non-petitioned case is informally handled, meaning that there is no petition written to the court to request specific action. You give up the right to dispute the charges -- essentially pleading guilty.
- A petitioned case means that an appeal is written to the court and a complaint is written against the defendant. These lead to court orders and damages/reparations, respectively. This would define a "formally handled" case.

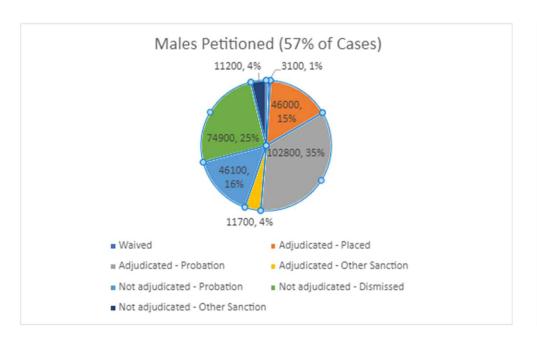
Gender

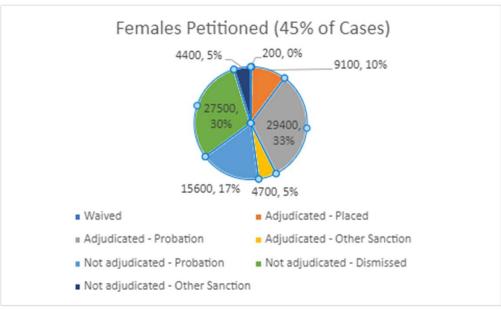




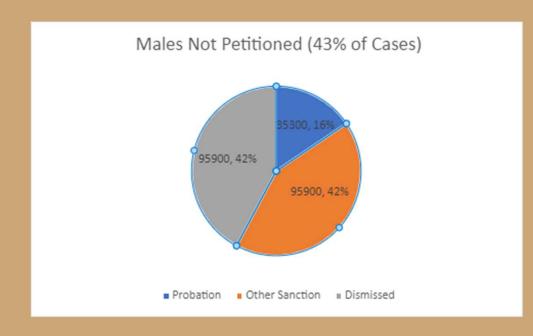
Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/pdf/jcs2019.pdf, page 67

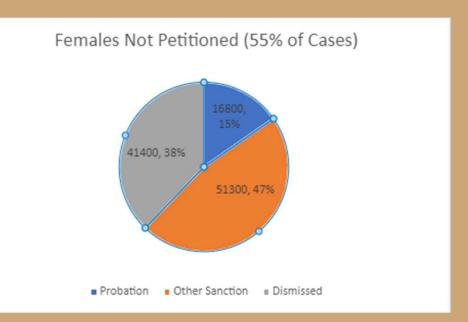
Gender - Petitioned



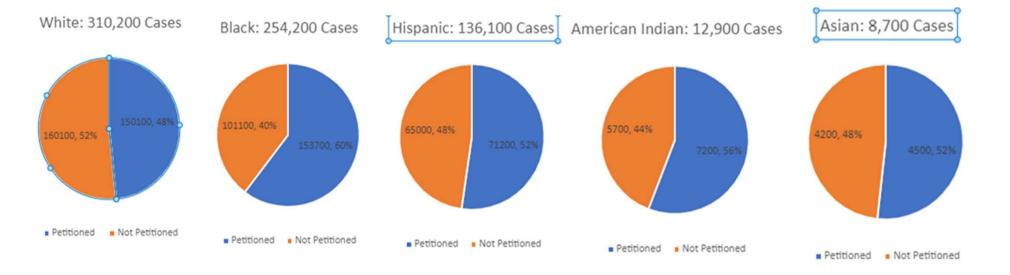


Gender - Not Petitioned



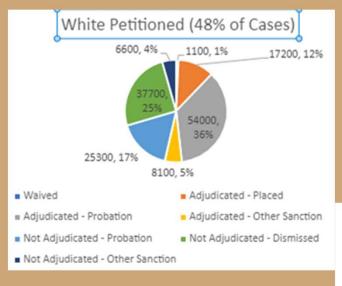


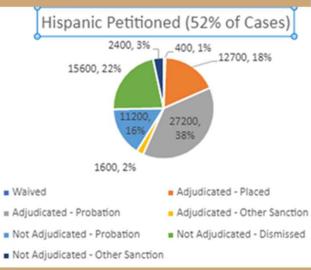
Race

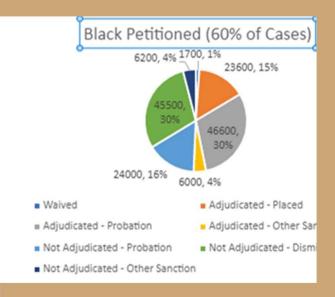


Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/pdf/jcs2019.pdf, page 68

Race - Petitioned

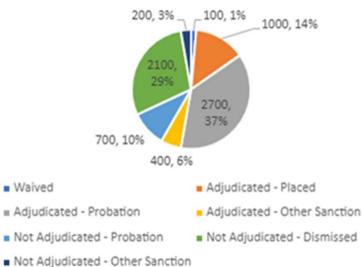




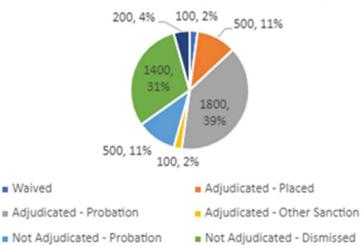


Race - Petitioned





Asian Petitioned (52% of Cases)

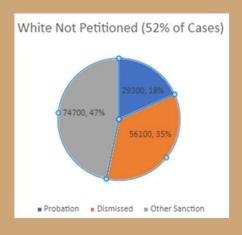


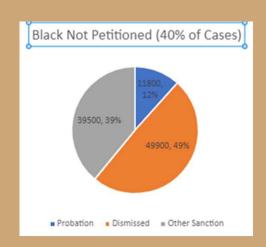
Not Adjudicated - Probation

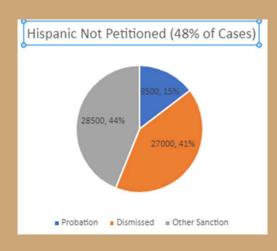
Waived

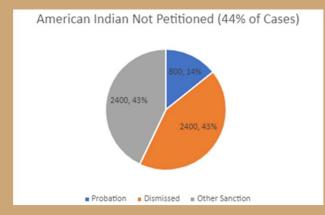
- Not Adjudicated Other Sanction

Race - Not Petitioned



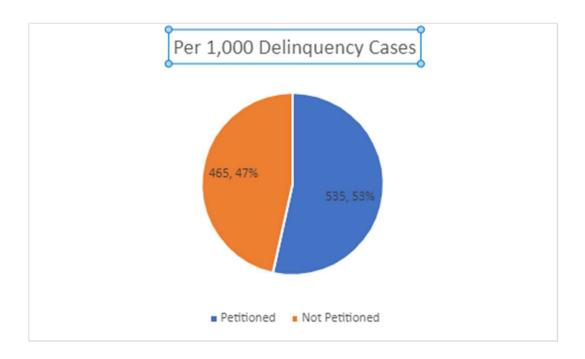






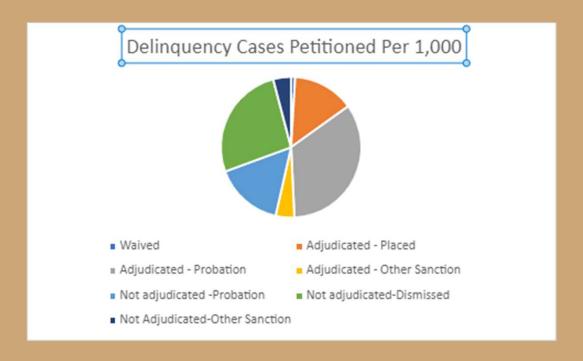


Disposition

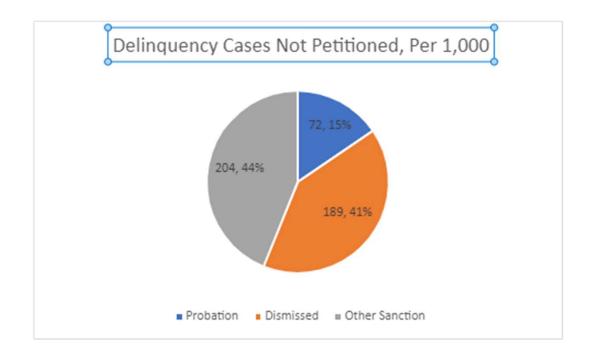


Source: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/pdf/jcs2019.pdf, page 63

Disposition - Petitioned

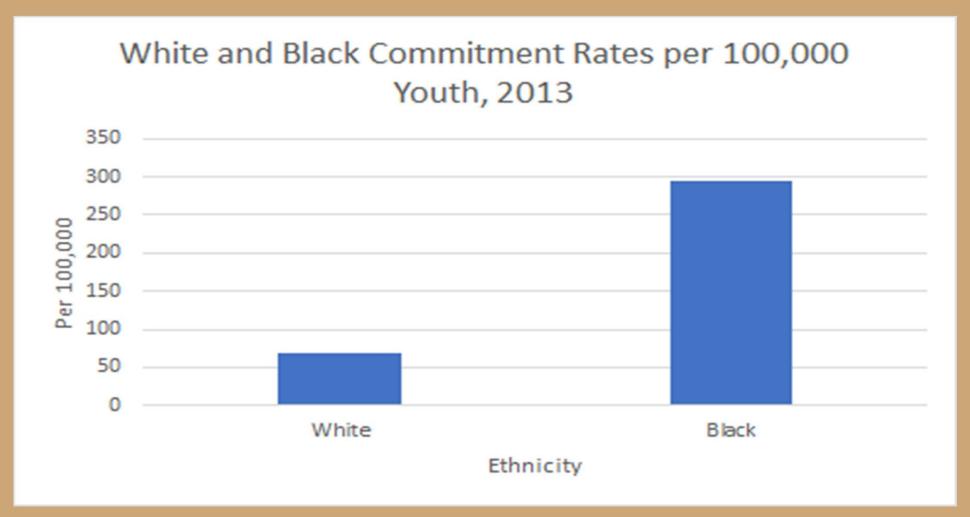


Disposition - Not Petitioned



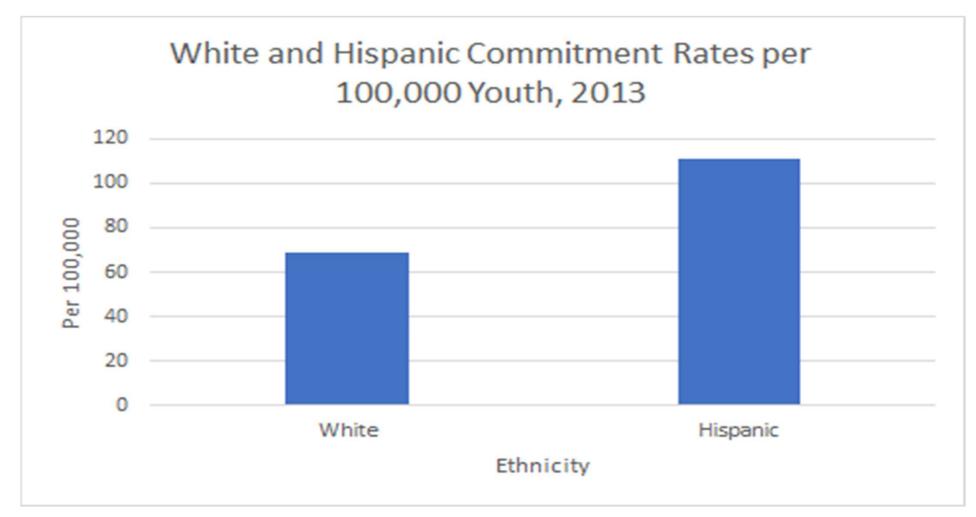
Where does research show the potential for racial and ethnic disparity?

Different scales used for each data set



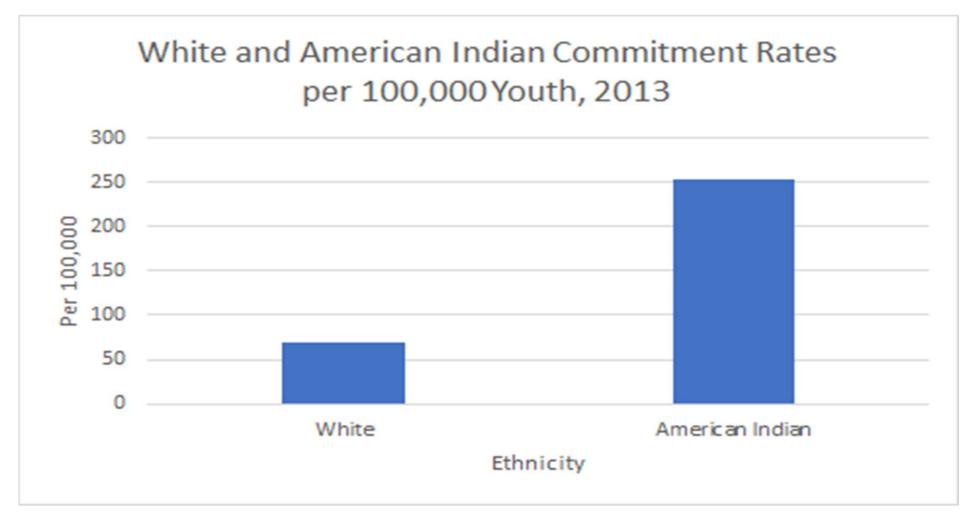
Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/racial-disparities-in-youth-commitments-and-arrests/

Different scales used for each data set



Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/racial-disparities-in-youth-commitments-and-arrests/

Different scales used for each data set



Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/racial-disparities-in-youth-commitments-and-arrests/

Commitment Data Put Into Words

In 2003, **African American** youth were 3.7 times as likely as white youth to be committed

By 2013, that ratio had increased to 4.3, or a 15% increase in disparity

In 2003, Hispanic youth were 61% more likely than white youth to be committed

That ratio was remained the same in 2013

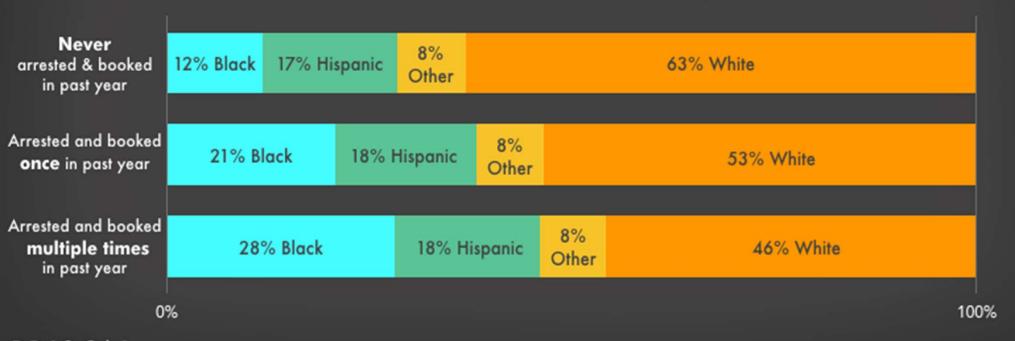
In 2003, **American Indian** youth were 2.5 times as likely as white youth to be committed

By 2013, that ratio increased nearly 50% to 3.7 times as likely

Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/racial-disparities-in-youth-commitments-and-arrests/

Black people are disproportionately likely to be arrested, and to be arrested repeatedly in the same year

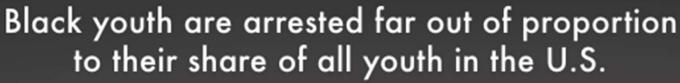
Percentage of individuals who are Black, Hispanic, white, or another race/ethnicity, by the number of times they were arrested and booked in the past 12 months

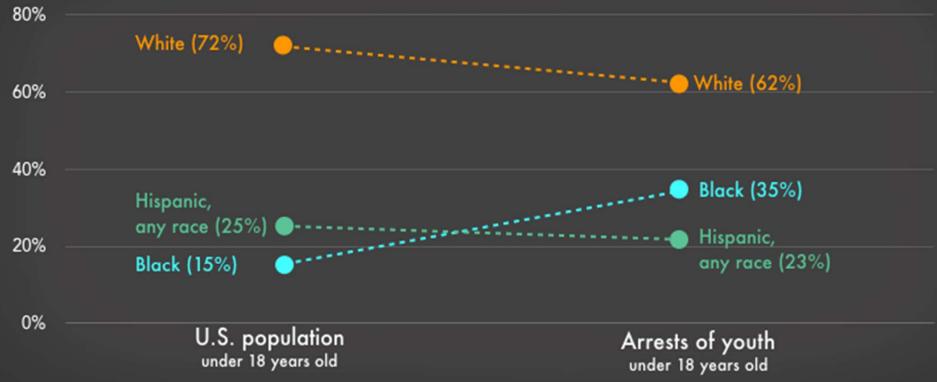


PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017. For full sourcing details, see www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/repeatarrests.html

Source: https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2020/07/27/disparities/ (data includes juveniles and adults)



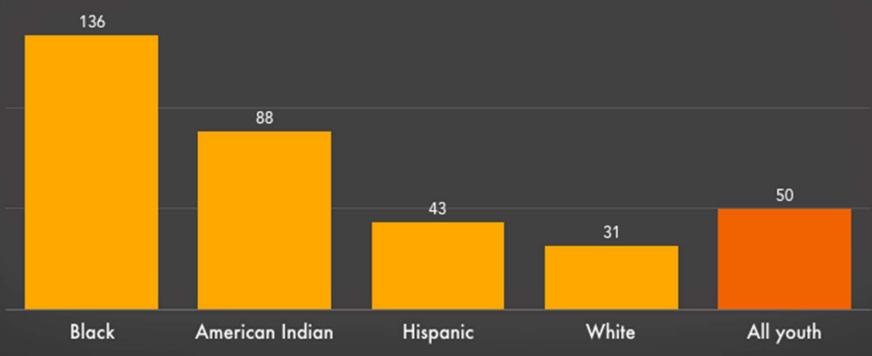


Sources: Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin (Table NC-EST2019-ASR6H), and the FBI's Crime in the United States, 2018 Table 43A



The juvenile justice system confines Black youth at over 4 times the rate of white youth

Number of youth ages 20 or younger, per 100,000 youth, in juvenile residential placement facilities in 2017

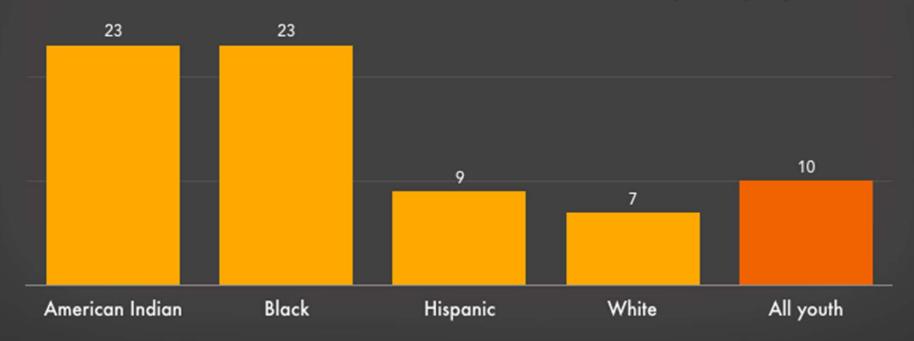


PIRISON POLICY INITIATIVE

Sources: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (2017 data)

For the lowest level offenses, Black and American Indian youth are confined at rates over 3 times the rate of white youth

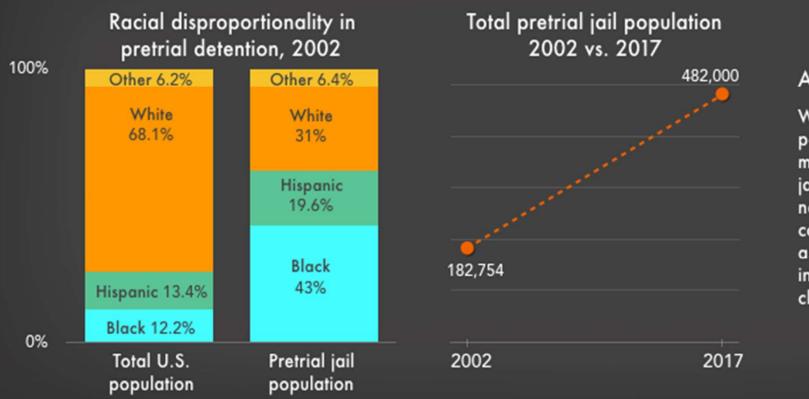
Number of youth 17 or younger, per 100,000, who were confined in juvenile facilities for technical violations of probation or for status offenses. These behaviors would not be considered violations were it not for the youths' age or probation status.



Sources: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (2017 data)



Pretrial populations, disproportionately Black and Hispanic, have more than doubled over 15 years



A note about the data:

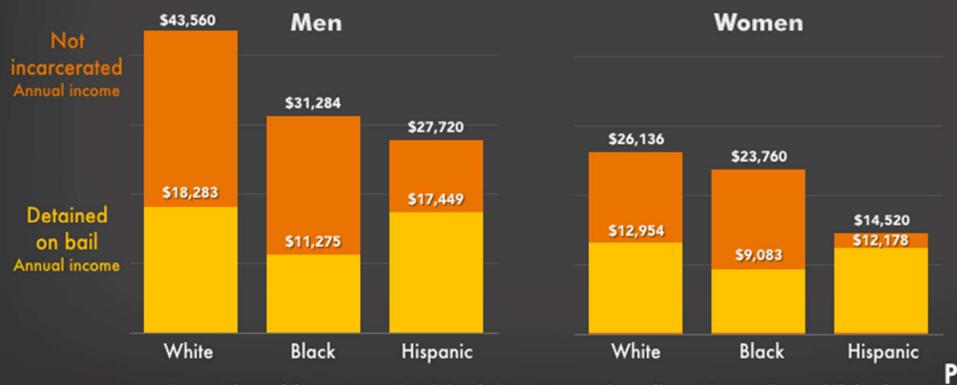
While unconvicted pretrial populations have grown to make up almost two-thirds of jail populations nationally, no national data have been collected since 2002 to assess how racial disparities in pretrial detention have changed.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of Jail Inmates 2002, Table 1 & Jail Inmates in 2017, Table 3

POLICY INITIATIVE

People detained pretrial because they can't pay bail are much poorer than their peers - and the income gaps are widest for Black people

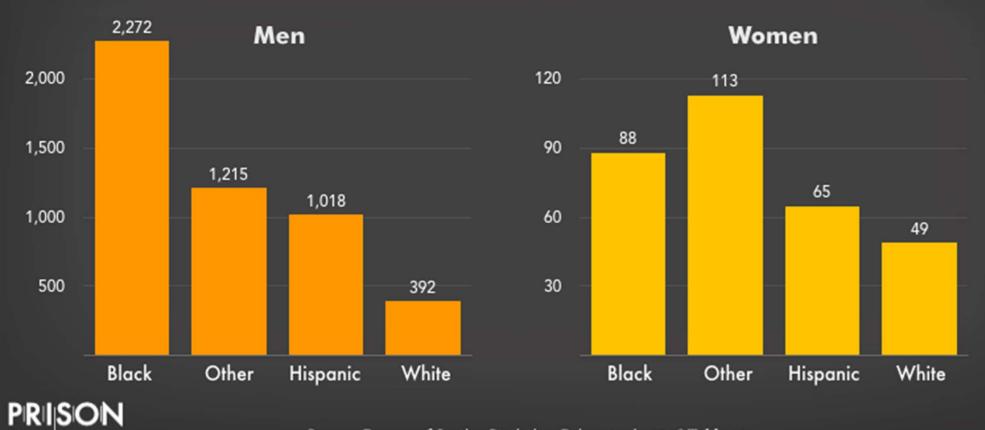
Median annual pre-incarceration incomes (in 2015 dollars) for people ages 23-39 in local jails who were unable to post a bail bond, compared to incomes of same-age non-incarcerated people, by race/ethnicity and gender



For sourcing and data notes, see Detaining the Poor at www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/incomejails.html

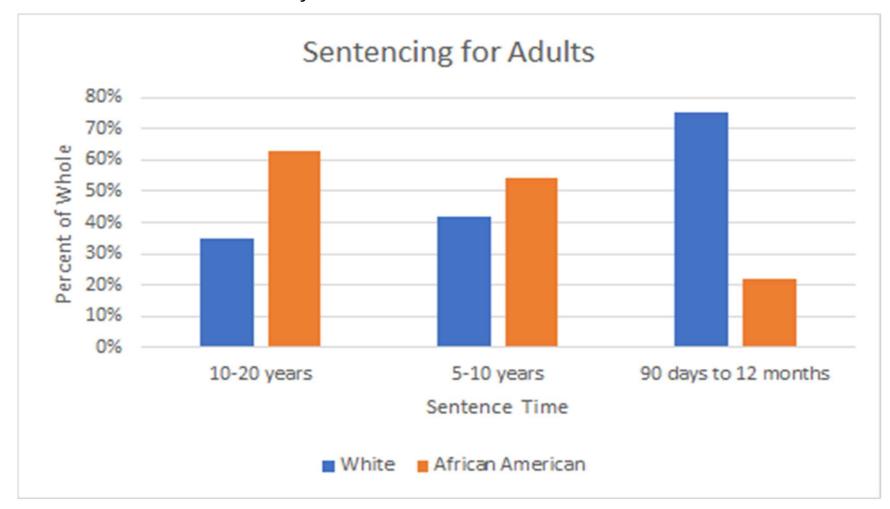
Racial disparities in prison incarceration rates, by sex, 2018

Number of men and women incarcerated in state and federal prisons per 100,000 population in each category



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2018 Table 10

This data is for **Adults** in Kentucky in 2016



Source: https://kypolicy.org/criminal-justice-reform-and-racial-disparities-in-kentucky-2/

Imprisonment Data for Adults in Kentucky

According to the Department of Public Advocacy, the rate of imprisonment is: **460 white inmates** for every 100,000 whites in the population and **1,479 African Americans** for every 100,000 African Americans in the population

In other words, African Americans in Kentucky are **3.2** times more likely to be in prison than whites

Source: https://kypolicy.org/criminal-justice-reform-and-racial-disparities-in-kentucky-2/

Disparity

Based on the data we have collected, racial disparities among juveniles is most obvious in youth commitments

Following racial disparity in commitments is arrests

Both commitments and arrests for the youth house large racial disparities which need to be addressed

Source: https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2020/07/27/disparities/

Source: https://kypolicy.org/criminal-justice-reform-and-racial-disparities-in-kentucky-2/

Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/racial-disparities-in-youth-commitments-and-arrests/

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Gender

- Nearly one-fourth (24%) of those arrests involved females. The relative involvement of females varied by offense. Among Violent Crime Index offenses, females were responsible for 6% of juvenile arrests for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 2% for forcible rape, 9% for robbery, and 18% for aggravated assault."
- Gender (79% male; 21% female in 2020)
- As with boys, girls are confined considerably less frequently than at the start of the century. In 2001, 15,104 girls were confined in residential placement settings. By 2017, this figure had been

cut by more than half.

Sources: https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles/femof.pdf

Sources: https://cyfd.org/docs/2020_Annual_Report.pdf

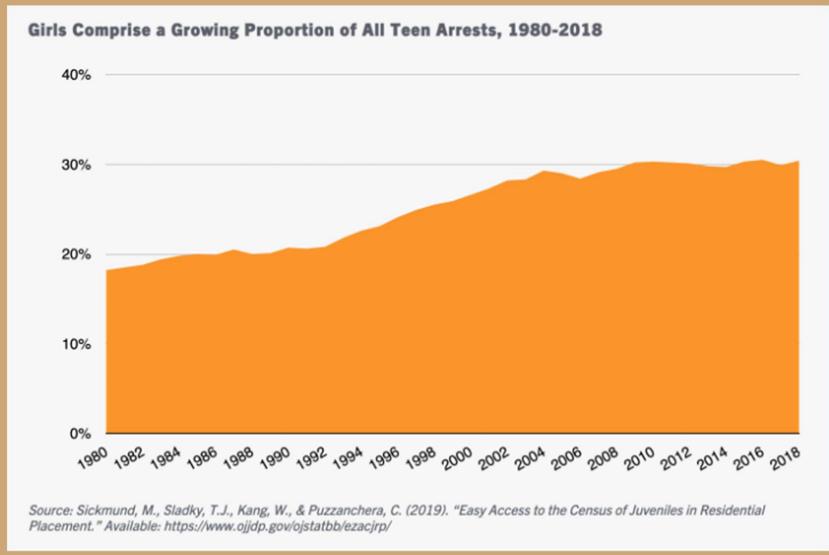
Sources: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Gender, Cont.

- Of the 43,580 youth in residential placement, 15% (6,598) are girls.
- Though just 15% of incarcerated youth are girls, they make up a much higher proportion of those incarcerated for the lowest level offenses. Thirty-six percent of youth incarcerated for status offenses (such as truancy and curfew violations) are girls. More than half of youth incarcerated for running away are girls. Overall, one-third of incarcerated girls are held for status offenses or for violating the terms of

their probation.

Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/



Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/

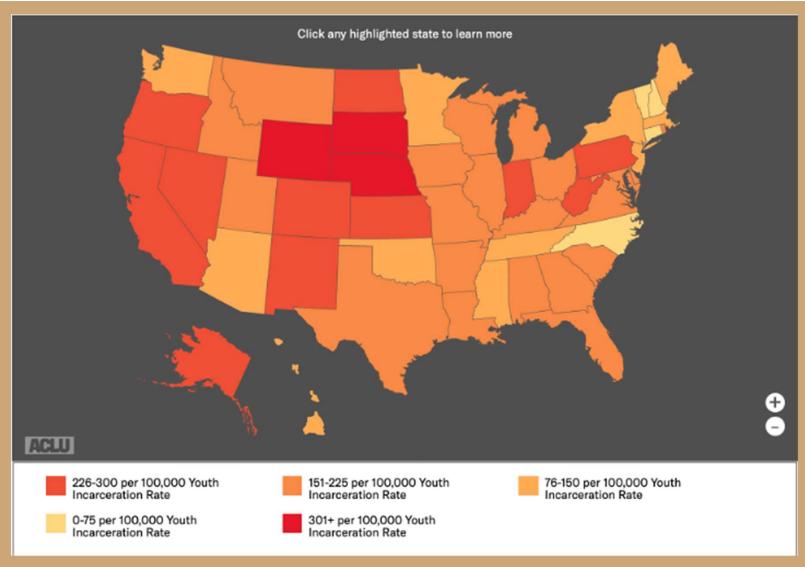
Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Age

- "Nearly 60,000 youth under age 18 are incarcerated in juvenile jails and prisons in the United States. For each state, this map shows the number of youth incarcerated per 100,000 people"
- Of the 43,000 youth in juvenile facilities, more than two-thirds (69%) are 16 or older. Troublingly, more than 500 confined children are no more than 12 years old.
- By age (65% ages 15-17, followed by 23% ages 18 21, and 11% ages 12-14 in 2020)

Source: https://www.aclu.org/issues/juvenile-justice/youth-incarceration/americas-addiction-juvenile-incarceration-state-state

Source: https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/youth2019.html

Source: https://cyfd.org/docs/2020_Annual_Report.pdf



 $\textbf{Source:} \ \underline{\text{https://www.aclu.org/issues/juvenile-justice/youth-incarceration/americas-addiction-juvenile-incarceration-state-state} \\$

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Race

- ethnicity (69% Hispanic, 18% Caucasian, 3% Native American and 7% African American in 2020).
- African American and Native girls are much more likely to be incarcerated than Asian, white, and Hispanic girls. The placement rate for all girls is 43 per 100,000 girls (those between ages 10 and 17),5) but the placement rate for Asian girls 3 per 100,000; for white girls is 29 per 100,000; and Hispanic girls is 31 per 100,000. African American girls are more than three times as likely as their white peers to be incarcerated (94 per 100,000), and Native girls are more than four times as likely (123 per 100,000).

Source: https://cyfd.org/docs/2020 Annual Report.pdf

Source: https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Race, Cont.

• Black and American Indian youth are overrepresented in juvenile facilities, while white youth are underrepresented. These racial disparities are particularly pronounced among both Black boys and Black girls, and while American Indian girls make up a small part of the confined population, they are extremely overrepresented relative to their share of the total youth population. While 14% of all youth under 18 in the U.S. are Black, 42% of boys and 35% of girls in juvenile facilities are Black. And even excluding youth held in Indian country facilities, American Indians make up 3% of girls and 1.5% of boys in juvenile facilities, despite comprising less than 1% of all youth nationally.

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Race, Cont.

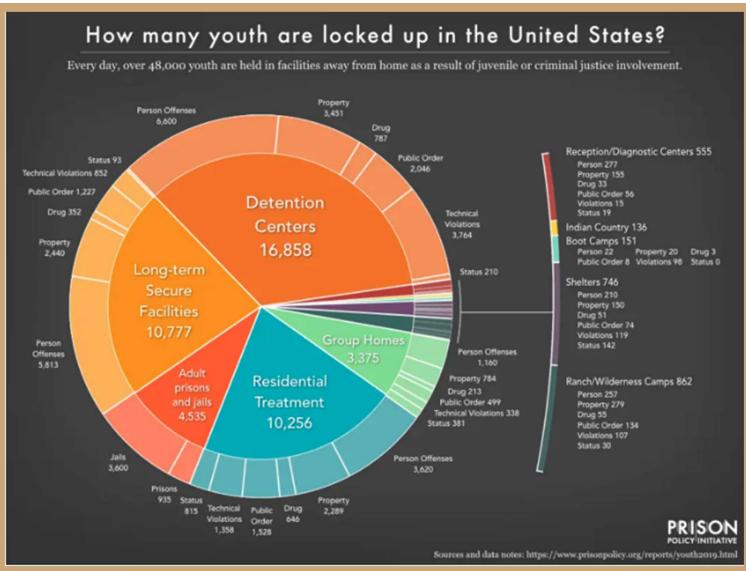
• In 2017, Black youth made up 35% of delinquency cases, but over half (54%) of youth judicially transferred from juvenile court to adult court. Meanwhile, white youth accounted for 44% of all delinquency cases, but made up only 31% of judicial transfers to adult court. And although the total number of youth judicially transferred in 2017 was less than half what it was in 2005, the racial disproportionality among these transfers has actually increased over time. Reports also show that in California, prosecutors send Hispanic youth to adult court via "direct file" at 3.4 times the rate of white youth, and that American Indian youth are 1.8 times more likely than white youth to receive an adult prison sentence.

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Different Facilities

- Locked: 92% of youth in juvenile facilities are in locked facilities. According to a 2018 report, 52% of long-term secure facilities, 44% of detention centers, and 43% of reception/diagnostic centers also use "mechanical restraints" like handcuffs, leg cuffs, restraining chairs, straitjackets, etc. Forty percent of long-term secure facilities and detention centers isolate youth in locked rooms for four hours or more.
- Large: 81% are held in facilities with more than 21 "residents." Over half (51%) are in facilities with more than 51 residents. More than 10% are held in facilities that hold more than 200 youth.

Number of Delinquent Offenders and Status Offenders Admitted by Different Facilities, Cont.

- Long-term: Two-thirds (66%) of youth are held for longer than a month; about a quarter (24%) are held over 6 months; almost 4,000 youths (8%) are held for over a year.
- 4,535 confined youth nearly 1 in 10 are incarcerated in adult jails and prisons, where they face greater safety risks and fewer age-appropriate services are available to them.
- At least another 28,190 are held in the three types of juvenile facilities that are best described as **correctional facilities:** (1) **detention centers,** (2) **long-term secure facilities, and** (3) **reception/diagnostic centers.** 99.7% of all youth in these three types of correctional facilities are "restricted by locked doors, gates, or fences" rather than staff-secured, and 60% are in large facilities designed for more than 50 youth.



Source: https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/youth2019.html